Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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THE LYNN DISASTER.

Mayor Coggeshall's Appeal to the People of Newport.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Nov. 23, 1889.

Fellow-Citizens:

By the devastating fire in Lynn, Mass., hundreds of persons are homeless and needy. You have always promptly, cheerfully and generously contributed to any suffering people of our country, when a calamity rested upon them. I appeal to you for contributions for the distressed of Lynn. I will receive, acknowledge and send whatever may come to me to the mayor of the stricken city.

THOMAS COGGESHALL,
Mayor.

Local Matters.

A Good Work.

Chief engineer Cozzens of the Fire Department, the officer, under the recent ordinance, in charge of all the poles and wires of the several electrical companies in the city, is doing good work, and work, too, that should be appreciated by our citizens. The unsightly poles that have so long disfigured our principal streets are rapidly disappearing and wires that have become dangerous from long service are being replaced by new. The total number of those ugly shaped monsters called "telegraph poles" which has received his seal of doom is about 200 and about 50 of these have already gone. The Edison Company alone has taken down 1 on Washington Square, 2 on Long wharf, 1 on Liberty Park, 11 on Broadway, 6 on Bellevue avenue, between Downing street and Bath road, and one on Lopez wharf.

The Postal Telegraph Company is to remove all their poles within the city limits, which number 62, and their four wires from the Middletown line to W. J. Swinburne's wharf are to be strung on the Long Distance Telephone Poles. In fact the Postal Company have decided to remove all their poles between here and Potts mouth, having made arrangments to use the Long Distance Company's poles. The ten wires of the fire alarm, now running on the Postal and Edison poles between Department Headquarters and Swinburne's wharf, will also be attached to the Long Distance Co's poles, and for the rest of Thames street the chief will make some provision for taking all the wires.

The fact that all the linemen of the different telegraph companies having wires in Newport have been needed in Boston and Lynn since the fires in those two cities has delayed the work considerably, but it will be resumed in earnest next week.

Launching of Newport Vessels.

The new steam tug Aquidneck, a full description of which appeared in the MERCURY of a week ago, was successfully launched from John M. Brooke's shipyard in East Boston Thursday morning. Several of our citizens were present at the launching including Mr. Gardner B. Reynolds, the managing owner, and Mr. Geo. F. Crandall, the designer, of the Newport fleet.

The new ten schooner Rodman B. Nickerson, also fully described in the MERCURY of Nov. 30, will be launched from the same yard next Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.

The Street Railway Company has been at work this week completing its new turnouts on Spring street and Broadway. The tracks for these turnouts—one at the Morton Park terminus, one near the head of Franklin street and one on Broadway near Bliss road—were laid out some time ago, but the trolly wire was not strung over them.

Mr. William H. Lawton, Jr., street commissioner of this city, and Miss Mary Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bicar, were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Brooklyn. After a brief wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Lawton will take up their residence at the Stedman cottage on Broadway and Pleasant street in this city.

Mr. Charles P. Barber is critically ill at his residence on Mill street.

COMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

Grand Fair in Aid of Monument Fund—Three Days Grand Concert for Same Purpose.

It was stated in the MERCURY some weeks ago that the committee in charge of the Soldiers and Sailors' monument had decided to get up a series of entertainments to complete the fund required for the monument. The first in the order of these entertainments will be a grand fair to be held in Masonic Temple for the week beginning Monday, February 3d. The committee having this fair in charge met last Friday evening and organized by the choice of Col. A. K. McMahon, chairman, Chas. E. Harvey, secretary, and Col. Howard Smith, treasurer. Various sub-committees were appointed and a meeting will be held at an early day to invite in all who will help make this coming fair a grand success. One thing was agreed upon, that the presents for the season ticket holders should be more numerous and valuable than for any fair ever heretofore given in this city. To make this fair a complete and gratifying success will require contributions from all the friends both in this city and outside.

At the same meeting of the Monument committee another committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Augustus French, Geo. A. Pritchard and A. K. McMahon who have made arrangements to bring out the beautiful cantata of Queen Esther. This will be given for three nights about the middle of February. The parties having this part of the programme in charge are making good progress. All the musical people of the city are disposed to unite in making this a grand success. We understand that the choir of the United Congregational church as well as the choirs of other churches are to take part. Rehearsals will begin at an early day.

Mr. Emerson's Lectures.

The last Sunday evening lecture by Rev. Mr. Emerson gave an account briefly of the character of the first five emperors of Rome, and the description of Nero, the first heathen persecutor of the Christians, was especially dwelt upon. The four letters of Paul which were written during his first imprisonment from A. D. 62 to 64, Philippians, Colossions, Ephesians, and Philémon, were treated at length, and the references to the times and to Paul's imprisonment were quoted. The reasons were given why Nero's name was a terror to the Christian church, and the persecution, torture and savage butchery of the Christians after the burning of Rome were described.

On account of illness Mr. Emerson was away from the city last Sunday. Tomorrow evening the lectures will be resumed, and the lecturer will take up the period between the burning of Rome and the fall of Jerusalem, and the address will recount the calamities, both natural and political, which marked the period, and which gave rise to the composition of the Apocalypse or Vision of John which in our new Testament is called "The Revelation." The theory will be maintained that the Revelation was written at this time, and that it is a description of the period between the burning of Rome, and the fall of Jerusalem with the general prophecy that the religion of Christ would entlive its enemies and convert the world.

Old Colony Excursion.

On Wednesday next, Dec. 11th, the Old Colony Railroad will run a special limited excursion train from Newport to Boston, the fare for the round trip, the ticket including a coupon of admission to the Maritime Exhibition, being placed at the low rate of $1.50. Besides the attractions presented by the exhibition above alluded to, this excursion will afford opportunity for exploring the situation and ruins of the great fire in Boston of Thanksgiving Day last, an occupation of peculiar interest and advantage. As Wednesday is also a "matinee" day at the theatres of the city, this attraction will be added. The tickets for this excursion will be placed on sale at the Thames street office and at the station on Monday next, and the sale will continue throughout Tuesday, Dec. 10th; but no tickets will be sold for the special train on the day of the excursion under any circumstances and the issue will be strictly limited. See our advertising columns.

The repairs to the postoffice department of the Custom House are progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Peter Kenney, the contractor, is pushing the work as rapidly as is consistent with a good job. Mr. Richard I. Steele has the contract for the plumbing and Mr. Joseph Graham will do the furnishing.

Mr. David Hopwood of this city received two second prizes, one third prize and a special prize for white Leghorn fowls at the annual exhibition of the R. I. Poultry Association in Providence this week.

Mr. James Irish, one of our oldest citizens, died at his residence on Johnson court yesterday morning. Mr. Irish carried on the undertaking business here for many years, until overtaken by the infirmities of age.

St. George's Guild Meeting.

The Sunday School room of St. George's church, on Rhode Island avenue, was the scene of a most delightful musical entertainment Thursday evening. It was the regular meeting of the Guild, and after the routine business had been gone through with a programme was rendered which included a quartette of mandolins and guitars, by Messrs. Greene, Root, Seamonvin and Smith; trios for violin, cornet and piano, by Messrs. Howard, Gresson and Taylor; vocal selections by Miss Salpaugh, accompanied on the piano by Miss Green, and recitations by Miss Salpaugh. An auction followed, with Mr. Fred W. Greene as auctioneer, which was a source of much merriment, and cake and coffee was served by the committee as a closing feature. It was announced that a sale of fancy articles would be held in the Sunday School room on Wednesday afternoon next.

Haddock—Hulbert.

The Lockport (Pa.) Daily Journal of Nov. 29, says: Last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Riggs, grandparents of the bride, on Mulberry street, occurred the marriage of Miss Minnie Hulbert, eldest daughter of Hattie and the late Leander J. Hulbert, of Fairport, N. Y., to Mr. Samuel F. Haddock, of Kingston, Pa. Promptly at eight o'clock to the sounds of the wedding march, the bridal couple appeared and were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. E. P. Marvin. After congratulations an elaborate repast was enjoyed by all, and the couple left on the midnight train for a trip through different parts of Canada. They will later take up their abode in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mr. Haddock formerly lived in Newport and has many friends here who will wish him and his bride a long and happy union.

An item in one of our local contemporaries a short time since, by omission of the word "junior," created a wrong impression in some quarters. Of course it is not our well-known townsman, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, the real estate agent, who contemplates going to Europe; it is his son, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Junior, who will be leaving Newport permanently before the middle of next January and proceeding by way of England to settle in Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, where his uncle and elder brother have been for years established in business undertakings of a lucrative character. We are sincerely sorry to lose young Mr. Taylor from our community, but we understand his business prospects in Buenos Ayres are better than any procurable here.

The Newport Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, held its annual meeting Thursday evening and elected its officers for the ensuing year, a list of which will be found in another column of this paper. After the business of the meeting had been accomplished, Rev. Father Coyle, the retiring President, was presented with a set of appropriate resolutions, handsomely engrossed and elegantly framed. The presentation speech was made by the newly elected president, and Father Coyle replied in his usual pleasant manner. It was a very pleasant occasion and one that will long be remembered by those present.

The Newport Lodge of Elks was in session Sunday evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, as a Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the late Robert McIntosh. Exalted Ruler John Waters presided and the audience included many ladies and gentlemen. The Lodge was opened in accordance with the ritual of the order and the exercises included eulogies by Mr. Overton G. Langley and Rev. Dr. J. G. Murray, singing by the United Congregational church choir and the reading of the Scriptures. The ceremony of the lodge was very impressive.

Mr. John Carroll, for the past several years manager of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in this city and associated with Mr. Henry Bull, Jr., at the Telephone Exchange here, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Eugene Phillips Electrical Works at Montreal, Canada, and will enter upon the duties of his new office with the new year. Mr. Carroll has many warm personal friends in Newport who will wish him success in his new position.

The funeral of Capt. Stephen A. Hopkins was solemnized Monday afternoon from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Potter, on Park street, and was largely attended. Rev. E. P. Tuller, of the First Baptist church, officiated and Captains W. F. Townsend, J. K. Pitman, and G. B. Slocum, and Mr. Lawton Coggeshall were the pall bearers.

The officers of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., elected Tuesday evening for the ensuing year, will be installed at the first regular meeting of the Post in January next. The officers of Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp, S. of V., elected the same night, will be installed Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, by Comrade Patrick Henry of C. E. Lawton Post.

CITY COUNCIL.

Last Regular Meeting of the Year A Short Session.

The last regular meeting of the City Council for the year 1889 was held Tuesday evening. Only routine business was considered and the session was one of the shortest of the year.

The report of the Finance committee was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum	$ 765 15
Watch and Police	2,302 81
Paupers and Vagrants	228 95
Fire Department	736 19
Public Schools	4,870 20
Streets and Highways	4,682 22
Watering Streets	164 87
Sewers	2,451 81
Incidentals	181 65
Salaries	1,156 67
Second Ward Schoolhouse	3,015 60
Lighting Streets	2,212 31
Parks and Public Buildings	209 32
Touro Ministerial Fund	225 25
Books, Stationery and Printing	225 81
Water Supply	2,556 00
Chapman Estate	20
Removal of Horse Offal	120 03
Dog Fund	20 00
Board of Health	1 00
Burial Grounds	56 00
Touro Synagogue	84 00
Freehody Fund	225 25
Total,	$26,831 85

A supplementary report was received from the Finance committee and on its recommendation resolutions were passed appropriating $11,789.63, necessary to meet the city's share in the increased state tax, and authorizing the city treasurer to pay the $26,526.26 originally assessed.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint a competent person to take the statistics of births for the year 1889 and the school census for 1890, was also passed.

A resolution was passed authorizing such changes in the wires and poles of the fire alarm telegraph as may be necessary to conform to the ordinance recently adopted, and appropriating $500 for the purpose.

A resolution to exchange steamer and hose reel, No. 5, in the Third ward, for hose reel No. 4 in the Second ward, was introduced in the Common Council and tabled.

Communications were received from the Mayor relative to the Lynn and Boston fires, his prompt offers of assistance and the replies thereto.

The report of the committee on Street Lights was read and received and on its recommendation two naptha street lights were ordered placed on Webster street, between Spring and Thames streets.

The report of the Tax Assessors, recommending that the tax erroneously assessed on $500 against Thomas Conley be refunded, was received and the recommendation approved.

The report of Street Commissioner Lawton for November was read and received.

The report of Tax Collector Allman, announcing 55 delinquent tax payers, was received and referred to the committee on Finance.

The report of the Fire Department committee was read and received and on its recommendation one fire hydrant was ordered placed on Everett street.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways: Of Emily O. Gibbes, against a new street being opened through her property; of George H. Norman, John N. A. Griswold, Kate P. Wormeley, H. G. Marquand, J. D. Ogden, S. C. Powell, J. P. Cooke, R. M. Blatchford, M. G. Wilson, Elizabeth K. Ashhurst, Wilson Ayre, H. S. Hoyt, Emma Goffe, Elizabeth L. Edgar and Emily O. Gibbes, against the widening of Beach street; of Geo. P. Wetmore, for repairs to Sheppard avenue (with power); of W. S. Brownell and others, for a large sewer in Willow street; and of D. C. McCarty, for relief from defective sewer corner Weaver and Middleton avenues.

Petitions from W. A. Armstrong and others, for additional lights on Sheffield street, from R. S. Franklin and others, for one additional light on Frank street, and from Geo. P. Wetmore, for three additional lights on Sheppard avenue, were received and referred to the Street Light committee, the latter with power to act.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on Fire Department: Of D. B. Fearing and others, for a fire alarm box at the corner of Weaver avenue and Annandale road, and of Andrew Bryer, for damages to one of his show windows during a recent fire alarm.

ALDERMANIC.

On recommendation of Commissioner A. K. McMahon, two bills from J. S. Langley, undertaker, for the burial of two veteran soldiers, were ordered paid according to law. The annual rental of $100 for the armory of Company B, 2d Bat. R. I. M., received the customary approval of the board. T. J. Sullivan was granted a pool and billiard table license on Franklin street and Maurice Horgan was granted a pool table license at 6½ West Broadway. H. G. Ferrent, an applicant for eating house license on Long wharf, was given leave to withdraw.

At 8:20 the meeting adjourned to the first Thursday in January, 1890.

The sidewalk in front of Masonic Temple is being relayed in asphalt blocks.

Real Estate Sales.

The heirs of Alfred Smith and Daniel T. Swinburne have sold to Robert C. Bachelier for $724.75 a lot of land on Second street, containing 1925 square feet. Also to Elizabeth A. Weaver wife of Allen M. Weaver, for $814.37, a lot on the corner of Third and Hawthorn streets containing 1925 square feet, also a lot situate on the northwest corner of Third and Hawthorn streets, and measuring 50x46.5 feet, to Abby A. Matthewson, wife of William H. Matthewson, Jr., for $831.37, also a lot containing 1,825 square feet, situate on the southeast corner of Second and Hawthorn streets, to Hattie E. Tripp, wife of William F. Tripp, for $811.37.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have sold, for the Messrs. A. R. and H. Conkling, their lot on Tew's court to the Edison Illuminating Company. The lot contains 3,382 square feet measuring about 35 feet on Tew's court by about 80 feet deep, and is next south of the company's present property.

Clark H. Burdick has sold to Andrew J. and Garrett M. Kirwin, for $1, a lot of land, with buildings and other improvements, bounded easterly, 63 feet, on land of John Ring; southerly, 70 feet, on a court running westerly from Thames street; westerly, 63 feet, on lands of the grantor, and northerly, 70 feet on land of the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company.

Simeon Davis has sold to F. Adhieme Potts, for $4,153.05, a lot of land bounded westerly, 70 feet, on Broadway; northerly, 133 feet, on Fowler street; easterly, 70 feet, and southerly, 133 feet, on other land of the grantor.

John B. DeBlois has sold to John M. and Elizabeth M. Dugan, for $1, etc., a lot of land bounded westerly, 31.4 feet, on Thames street; northerly, 50 feet, on Dean avenue; easterly, 31.4 feet, on other land of the grantor, and southerly, 50 feet, on land of Silas D. DeBlois.

Lawrence M. Greason and Thomas F. Kauil have sold to John E. Clark, for $1, etc., a lot of land bounded northerly, 50 feet, on land of the grantors; easterly, 50 feet, on a way extending northerly from Rhode Island avenue; southerly, 50 feet, by other lands of the grantors and, westerly, 50 feet, on land of James D. Hidler.

Edith Edgar King has sold to LeRoy King, for $1 and other considerations, a lot of land bounded easterly, 12 feet on LeRoy place; southerly, 211.8 feet, on lands of Francis D. Carley; westerly, 60 feet, on lands of Francis D. Carley and S. B. Whitwell, and northerly, 100.6 feet, on other lands of the grantor; thence easterly, 48 feet, and northerly, 110.45 feet, on lands of Michael Butler.

Daniel Harrington has sold to Philip F. Harrington, for $1 and other considerations, a lot of land, with buildings and other improvements, bounded southerly, 40 feet, on Harrington street easterly, 50 feet, on land of the grantor; northerly, 40 feet, on land of J. A. C. Stacy, deceased, Clark H. and J. Truman Burdick, and westerly, 50 feet, on land of Timothy Harrington.

Backbone.

The next entertainment in the Young Men's Christian Association course is given on Thursday evening, and consists of a lecture by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York, whose subject is that which is made the title of this paragraph, "Backbone."

The lecturer is well known throughout New England, having but recently gone to New York from Boston, as a Baptist minister of great eloquence and power as a speaker from either platform or pulpit. In New York he has in a few months outgrown his church, which is unable to accommodate his congregations, and a large hall has been secured for the services. On the platform he has now a wide reputation as an eloquent expounder of practical truths, presented in a captivating and at times intensely humorous style. His subject, "Backbone," is one of his best and never fails to please, amuse and instruct his hearers. It is especially interesting to young men. Every Baptist will, of course, desire to hear one of the foremost men of that denomination, and every one who likes to hear a good lecture will gain that result by attending this entertainment.

Mr. William Shopley's new building on Oak street is rapidly nearing completion, and will soon be one of the busiest establishments in the Second ward. The building measures 21x40 feet on the ground, but the second and third stories overhang the first four feet on the Broadway side giving the two upper stories 1,064 square feet floor space each. These two upper floors will be occupied by Mr. Shopley for his tin business and the first story is to rent. Mr. W. F. Willson is the builder.

The Middletown Berkeley Orchestra, or what is more commonly known as the east side boys, will give a social, at Oakland hall Wednesday evening Dec. 11th, 1889, if stormy on Thursday evening.

The illuminations caused by the burning of an unoccupied barn near Eaton's Ferry, Narragansett, attracted the attention of many of our citizens Wednesday evening.

Touro Chapel Sunday School will give a concert and flag drill on Wednesday evening of next week.

A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Extracted by James C. Swain, The Seventh Age of the World.
(Continued.)

20 By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius the cities of Pompeii, and Herculaneum with 250,000 people were overwhelmed by the burning lava.

St. John is banished into the Isle of Patmos, by Domitian, and there receives and writes his revelation, returns to Ephesus, and writes his gospel.

97 Herod Agrippa died; he was the last stranger that was King of Judea.

98 The second Christian persecution was begun under Domitian.

Germany and Dalmatia were overcome by the Romans.

100 The third Christian persecution was begun under Trajan a Roman Emperor.

115 Antioch was destroyed by an earthquake.

130 Lent was introduced by Pope Telesphorus.

163 The fourth christian persecution was begun by Lucius Verus.

170 By the breaking of a dam in Moreb, Arabia, the inhabitants were forced to emigrate.

177 England received the christian faith.

181 Lucius was the first christian king.

195 The first controversy between the church of Rome and the Arians.

201 Scotland received the christian faith.

207 The fifth christian persecution was begun under Severus.

The sixth christian persecution was begun under Maximianus.

250 Was the year 1000 since the building of Rome.

254 The seventh christian persecution was begun under Decius.

258 The eighth christian persecution happened in the time of Valerianus.

260 The thirty tyrants that usurped the Roman empire.

274 The ninth christian persecution by Aurelianus.

276 Geneva in Savoy was built.

284 The tenth christian persecution occurred.

312 Constantine the Great, a Briton by birth, instituted the Lord's day, as now observed, instead of the Jewish Sabbath.

315 The Roman Indiction, being a computation of fifteen years, began to be taken notice of.

318 The first Nicene council against the Arian heresy, which denied the son to be consubstantial with the father.

319 The cross of Christ was found at Jerusalem by St. Helen.

321 Constantine restored the city of Byzantium, and afterwards called it Constantinople.

332 The Empire and See of Rome was translated to Constantinople.

354 The eleventh persecution of the christians by the Arians.

363 The second General Council at Constantinople, decided against Macedonius, who did not believe the divinity of the Holy Ghost.

365 The greater part of Germany was inundated.

377 St. Patrick was born in Tabernia, a little British country, now part of Scotland, near the castle of Dumbritain. His father was Calpurnius, a deacon, his grandfather Politus, a Presbyter, as he says, speaking of his family in his confession. He was born in the year of our Lord, 377, and was named Succith, valiant in war; but the name of Patrick was given him long afterwards, as a badge of honor, by Pope Celestine. At sixteen years of age he was taken by pirates, and brought captive into Ireland, where he lived six years, tending an herd of cattle, near the mountain Miss, in that part of Ulster now called the county of Antrim: But, being set at liberty, after his first taking, he returned home. But this did not put a period to his troubles, for about two years after he was carried captive into Ireland a second time, but continued only sixty days. After his return home, he made a pilgrimage to Rome, and in his journey thither made some short stay with St. German, and afterwards with St. Martin, bishop of Yours, his uncle; by whom being instructed in the scriptures, he was ordained Presbyter: From thence he went to Rome, stayed there and some other places thirty years: He was sent to Ireland by Pope Celestine, to preach the Gospel, in the year 432, and fixed his See at Armagh. In the year 456, he built the metropolitan church of Armagh. Ten years afterwards he gave it to his scholar Benignes, who immediately resigned it to Jarbeth, who dying in the year, 482, was succeeded by Cormone; so that St. Patrick saw three of his successors in his See of Armagh, and not being unmindful of his duty, he spent the remainder of his life in private studies and contemplations; in preaching and public offices of the church, and died the 17th day of March, 492, in the Abbey of Saul, built by himself, and was buried there, being two miles from Down.

384 The christian computation began.

389 The Saxons first invaded Britain.

390 St. Augustine was converted to christianity by the assistance of St. Ambrose.

401 Ireland received the christian faith.

412 Fergus, King of Scotland, was drowned at Carrickfergus.

431 The third General Council held at Ephesus, decided against the heresy of Nestorius, who denied the Virgin Mary to be the mother of God, and as erted that there were two persons in Christ.

444 The City of Is on the bankes of the bay of Dunarney, France, was swallowed by the floods.

470 The Abbey at Londonderry was built.

475 The fourth council held at Chalcedon opposed the heresy of Eutyches, who asserted that there was but one nature in Christ.

490 St. Bridget's church at Kildare was built.

551 The fifth Constantinopolitan council decided against Moscherus.

500 St. Mary's church in the King's county was built.

562 The feast of Easter fixed as it is now observed, by St. Austin, archbishop of Canterbury.

590 Longinus was the first imperial Exarch in Italy.

The tower of London was built.

606 Mahomet the false prophet was born.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen has gone abroad.

Col. S. R. Honey has been in New York this week.

Mr. John Ireys has returned from his Southern visit.

Newport has had its first snow of the season this week.

Mrs. Magill, wife of Rev. G. J. Magill, is with her daughter in New York.

Capt. J. E. Lake is making improvements to his residence on John street.

Mr. L. L. Lorillard has closed his Newport villa "Vinland" for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bliss of this city are visiting friends in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. George Seaforth has been elected marshal of the Newport Musical Union.

Mr. William J. Norman is confined to his residence on Spring street by serious illness.

Work has been begun upon the foundation for Mr. Lorillard Spencer's new residence on Halidon Hill.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Mott of Boston, formerly of this city, have been visiting Newport friends this week.

Mr. Thomas E. Burdick, one of the suffering residents of Johnstown, has joined his family in this city.

The British-American Association met in social session Monday evening and had a most enjoyable time.

The Craftsmen held the second of their winter socials Wednesday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The evening services at the Channing Memorial Church, discontinued since last winter, have been resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving Lyon were called to New York Thursday by the serious illness of Mr. Lyon's father.

The newly elected officers of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows will be installed on the evening of Jan. 6, next.

Rev. H. N. Jeter, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, baptised eleven persons Sunday afternoon at the usual place on the Point.

Mr. Charles Tisdale is having a cottage erected upon his recent purchase on Rhode Island avenue. Mr. M. A. McCormick is the builder.

The up-town portion of our citizens would like to have the present location of the postoffice made permanent instead of temporary.

Esther Lodge, D. of R., received an official visit from the grand officers Wednesday evening. The guests were pleasantly entertained.

Miss Lizzie Swinburne entertained a few friends at a Germantea Wednesday evening at her father's residence on Broadway and Bull street.

Department Commander Moore Williams will make an official visit to Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., of this city, read before a large audience in Providence Wednesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. entertainment course.

The recently elected officers of Esther Lodge, D. of R., will be installed Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, by District Deputy Grand Master John T. D. Cane, of this city.

Mr. George Gordon King has rented his villa on Beacon Hill to Mr. E. D. Morgan, Jr., for next season. Mr. Morgan's castle, now in course of construction at the foot of this hill, will not be ready for occupancy before the season of 1891.

The auction sale of valuable real estate advertised elsewhere in this paper, is worth more than a passing notice. The land offered for sale is some of the finest on the island. It is elegantly located for building lots and well adapted for farming purposes.

Commander Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. N., has been ordered to the command of the Torpedo Station and Naval War College vice Commander Goodrich. Commander Jewell has been in command at this station before and his return will be very pleasing to hosts of Newport friends.

The contestants of the will of the late J. A. C. Stacy, in the case of Mary A. Kauil et al., vs. Lewis Brown et al., recently tried here, who applied for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence and alleged misconduct of the jury, have been ordered by the Supreme Court to file a bill of particulars on or before Feb. 15, 1890.

The Helping Hand, a recently organized society of young misses of the First M. E. church, held a fair and literary entertainment at the residence of Dr. Bradley on High street Thursday afternoon and evening. It was a very enjoyable affair and netted a liberal sum for home missions, for the benefit of which it was given.

Poetry.

The Better Way.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who, for a brief and stormy space,
Leads forth her armies to the fierce affray.
Short is the time of turmoil and unrest,
Long years of peace succeed it and replace;
There is a better way.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who guides her senates in debate,
And makes the laws which are her prop and stay;
Not he who wears the poet's purple vest,
And sings her songs of love and grief and fate;
There is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on;
For speech has myriad tongues for every day,
And song but one; and law within the breast
Is stronger than the graven law on stone;
There is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life, and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray;
And leaves his sons as uttermost bequest
A stainless record which all men may read;
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower,
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each giving to all the rest,
Make the firm bulwark of the country's power;
There is no better way.
—Congregationalist.

Not Yet.

BY ELLA C. DRABBLE.

Yes, they are sadly faded now,
These stems of golden rod;
How bright these autumn days they show
Through lane, o'er pasture sod—
You'd have me take these from the vase
And give to fresher blooms their place?

His hands may fairer blossoms hold
Who placed these here; no more
They gathered earth's for still and cold
(When were they still before?)
I folded them one winter day,
When snow-flakes fell from clouds of gray.

If he could pluck me heavenly flowers
And send them from the sky,
Laden with breath of heavenly bowers,
They scarce with these would vie;—
Dear little human hands! how plain
The day, the hour, comes back again.

I'll lay the withered blooms away
For my own eyes alone;
The time will surely come, you say,
Such things no grace will own;
I dare not answer, hearts do let
So much go by—but no, not yet!

In Autumn.

BY JULIE M. LIPMANN.

The tale is almost told; its end is near;
We draw us closer to the kindly year,
Who, like some nurse, does make us smile or weep
The while she tells, or mayhap soothes to sleep
A weary one who, resting so, scarce knows
That he has passed away and missed the close.

The tale is almost done. The quivering leaves
Have fired their gold, and now the tree-heart grieves
That naught is left to show the year's intent
Save fruitless yearning and its bare boughs bent,
While in a nameless hope the trembling vine
Dreams deep of harvests, and its wealth of wine.

The oft-told tale is drawing to an end,
And we, like children, eager heads down bend
To catch each word—nor love the legend less,
That all its changing fantasies we guess—
Its battling winds, its trees in armoured gold,
Its trembling vines, all dear as they are old.

Selected Tale.

A BAD CASE OF DISCIPLINE.

BY ELIZABETH CUMMINGS.

"We are all poor worms of the dust," admitted elder Walmsley, rubbing his thin nose to make it feel less frosty. "I don't believe in forever finding fault, but a city set on a hill, as a preacher is, can be seen as you may say by surrounding parts; and he had better remain single, as I have—though I allow a married man is more sought after—than to join himself to a person like Mrs. McKinley who will cast a slur upon his profession." And Mr. Walmsley, presiding elder of the Three Mile district, nimbly pushed back into his corner of the Sodus stage, thinking that if it must tip over, as it seemed imminent, he would keep out of the mud as much as possible—Sunday clothes being properties difficult to replace out of a minute salary, yet as necessary to his condition as exemplary behavior.

Elijah Cory, D. D., leaned back in his corner, and closed his large black eyes. He had the name of being the strictest bishop in his denomination and was supposed to have the nerves of a cucumber. Nevertheless his flesh was full of discomfort caused by the fierce, driving storm and sleet that had hidden all the world between Little York and Sodus for ten hours, and he shrank from the presiding elder's words as from a hot iron. At Little York he had been told John Pucket was not liked at Goose Creek because he was not sociable enough for that locality, and at Goose Creek he had heard that Thomas Cutter, whom he knew to be a good preacher and rising young man, was not acceptable to Dexter's Four Corners because he could not play the reed organ and so lead the praises as well as the prayers. But the gossip about Mark McKinley's wife was the worst. He had been told everywhere that she danced—an incredible story about a minister's wife. Bishop Cory had never seen any one dance, but he believed it a horrible performance, and his soul shivered.

"I am afraid if all I have been told is true, it will be a bad case of discipline," he said gloomily, and feeling that he was suffering from a sort of intellectual neuralgia. "However, there may be a mistake."

"I don't believe that can be," said Mr. Walmsley, with a vindictive snap of his lean jaws. "I have heard the story from a person who saw her and I hope you will not flinch." A pious man and faithful, in the fifteenth century, elder Walmsley would have given himself to the fire for conscience's sake, with almost the satisfaction he would feel in burning or sawing asunder a sinner whose faith he did not approve of. "We must cut to the line, my brother, every time. Because a person is in a prominent position is no plea for mercy; neither is youth and mere fleshly attractions."

"Mrs. McKinley is young, then?"

"Yes, I should say she was too young for the position."

The bishop's lips twitched under his thick beard. It was an old-fashioned stage and swung over the rivers of mud and slush that gullied the road in a way that gave him deadly qualms—a good deal to endure patiently in brother Walmsley's company.

"The young people of the Three Mile district do not need to be egged on to worldliness," went on Mr. Walmsley. "Suppose all our preachers' wives danced!"

The bishop shook his head as if he gave up that conundrum. "Do you mean to tell me," he said, after a little, "that Mrs. McKinley has attended a public ball?"

"I—I—can't say exactly as to that," and Mr. Walmsley pulled at the carroty stubble on his sharp chin; "but I understood something to that effect. Mrs. Stevens who told me saw her; she said, "Brother Walmsley, she danced like she had done it for a living."

"Mrs. Stevens was then at the ball?"

"Why, I suppose not, for she's an old church member. Of course the matter must be sifted."

Again the bishop closed his eyes, and to relieve his impatience for Mrs. McKinley's condemnation, Mr. Walmsley hummed. Good, camp-meeting tunes they were, like, "I'm going home to die no more," and "I'm bound for the kingdom;" but the bishop disliked humming with all buzzing noises, and he took the only way to stop it by asking why Mr. Walmsley had not attended to Mrs. McKinley's case himself.

Elder Walmsley turned a dusky red. "McKinley is a peculiar man, with a most sanctified temper at times," he said. "He is capable of telling me to mind my own business, and I know it." The presiding elder felt that he had stated a damaging fact. "I did speak to her about her apparel when I saw her in a scarlet dress fit for the women of Babylon. I told her that such a dress and curled hair and gold ornaments are contrary to Scripture, and, sir, she told me she thought I was mistaken, and that so long as the maples put on red leaves in the fall, she should continue to have a red gown."

Officially the bishop held that pastors' wives should do all in their power to assist their husbands in their peculiar work; but this dreary day was the anniversary of the death of Mary, "little Mary," he called her in his thoughts, his first wife. Only a year had she stayed with him on earth, but after more than thirty years, she was still in the center of his heart. Mary had worn flowers on her bonnet to the astonishment of the church and presiding elder. Somehow it was difficult for him to think of Mrs. McKinley with sufficient severity, so he temporized. "I think," he said, "that she was probably brought up in the world, or in a church with laxer views. We must not forget charity."

"There's such a thing as too much charity," began Mr. Walmsley; but just then the stage lurched forward at an angle of forty-five degrees and a deluge of mud covered the windows. Then it lurched backward, and as it rose out of this new slough a dinner-bell clanged somewhere, the driver shouted "Whoa!" in a tremendous voice, and some one opened the door with all the clatter possible, while he shouted "Mi necto!" with the vim of a brakeman who knows there is a deaf old lady in his car.

Mr. Walmsley drew up his cramped legs. Minetto was his appointment. "It will be a bad case," he whispered in adieu; "but my prayers will be with you, brother."

During the dreary ten miles that followed, bishop Cory's thoughts were busy with the past. He might never have been a bishop had Mary lived, he told himself, with great yearning to the radiant figure glowing in his memory. Mary had not pleased Marathon, his first parish. He had resented the sympathy shown him by certain of his members when she lay in her coffin with her baby on her breast. To be made a bishop was a great honor, but it was also a great responsibility, and when he climbed out of the stage at Sodus, he wished himself safe at home in the city of Garland.

A little woman in a rubber cloak, and carrying an umbrella so vast it seemed as if she must be blown away if she clung to its expansive protection, hurried up to him, crying:

"Is this Bishop Cory? Mark is at a funeral," she continued, when the bishop had introduced himself and taken possession of the umbrella. "Stop at this hotel? Oh! I cannot let you. I brought this big umbrella on purpose."

Mr. Riggs, the senior trustee of the Sodus Church, and one of the most important men in the district, had come also to the station, to offer the bishop hospitality, a most unusual condescension for him; but the doctor allowed himself to be led away by little Mrs. McKinley, and put all the powers of his mind to studying the wind that he might so hold the umbrella that the sleet would not drive in upon her. He recollected that at his last visit to Sodus he had been permitted to sleep in "the old hotel," and had passed the nights in contact with nameless sleep disturbers. It warmed his heart to be so kindly welcomed after his long ride, and for the moment he forgot that he was every instant making "discipline" more difficult to administer, if this bright little woman deserved it. How much she made him think of his own Mary! She, too, would have taken trouble for an elderly guest, and would have gone forth to meet him, and she would not have been solemn, or said a word about his being a bishop.

"Do you begin to feel at home?" he asked after a long five minutes, during which he noticed that the little woman literally hung upon his arm, trying to take long steps to keep up with him, and that her large brown eyes were very lovely.

"Oh, it is home wherever Mark is, but this village is not New York. Don't tell—but I don't like it. It is poky without girls. I miss the girls dreadfully," and then she gave a little sigh.

"But are there no girls in Sodus?"

"Not the sort I have known. They seem to think a great deal of fashion here and are always talking about fixing over their dresses and they take it for granted that I know all about dressmaking because I came from New York. It is tiresome; but I have done nothing but grumble, and you will think I am not happy, but I am."

"I'm glad of that. I suppose you make a good many visits?"

"Yes. The country people have no idea of the value of time, and they come for us at nine o'clock. The rides are fearful in winter, and in the houses they have wood stoves. You know how hot your face gets, and how cold your toes and back are, trying to warm yourself at them. They do not have lunch, and dinner is at three, just about the time you have a headache well established. When it grows dark they get out the bible and Mark reads a psalm, and we sing the doxology. Oh, it is very droll," and Mrs. McKinley chuckled.

"It seems to me that it may be wearisome," said the bishop, slackening his pace. He had detected his companion was skipping to keep up with him. "It must waste a great deal of time for your husband."

"Oh, it is in the way of business for him," said Mrs. McKinley, blithely.—"It is my time that is wasted. I take my sketching things along and get some delightful bits sometimes. Country children are as sweet as apple blossoms generally."

The next moment the bishop found himself in a bright little room, all a-twinkle with shining dishes and silver. A slim, very black serving maid was in attendance, and there were other slight indications that "brother" McKinley enjoyed a degree of fine comfort in his home not usual to the preachers in Sodus.

The bishop was a philosopher by temper, and never hid the possible pleasures of to-day beneath to-morrow's troubles. He allowed himself to have a delightful evening; but when the morning sunshone across his face, he remembered with a pang that before he set out for New Canaan, he must say something to his charming hostess about the duties of her sphere, and might have to proceed to severer measures.

"I'm glad you've come," said Mr. Riggs, when he had reached the meeting-house, and there were a few minutes which could be used for whispering. "Our minister's wife is—wall"—

"Is what?" whispered the bishop.

"Wall, she hain't done some things, an' she has done others," said Mr. Riggs, in a tone which conveyed a great deal of blame. "She has her friends, but I ain't one of 'em. I don't believe in ministers' wives a strutting 'emselves up an' a-sending niggers to the doors a-sayin' they has to be excused, like they was empresses of France." Mr. Riggs for some unknown reason scorned the French. 'An' I don't believe in their playin' jinkin' tunes, either, nor dancin.' Yes, sir. She's ben a dancin'. They say she's dreadful good hearted, but I tell 'em being good hearted never got anybody inter th' kingdom;" and Mr. Riggs caught at a small, withered, flat-faced woman who passed, and loudly whispered in her ear, that she must tell the bishop how she saw the minister's wife dance.

Mrs. Stevens' nose was broken. Her eyes were large, watery and light blue. She had a self-satisfied smile, and an unctuous voice that made the bishop cringe when she bade him good morning. "I saw her," she said. "I never liked her. She ain't my kind of a women. Something ought to be done." There was pleasure in her monotonous tone. The bishop turned away abruptly.

The communion and love-feast of that day was long remembered by the majority of the Sodus church. The feeling of the bishop was contagious. Every heart, even those too much of the time abandoned to evil feelings, was uplifted upon the wings of the bishop's prayers. He besought heaven for an outpouring of the divine spirit, and it came. Each one grew tender toward all the rest of the world.

On Monday his hostess was not at the breakfast table to greet the bishop. "She has headaches which take all her strength," exclaimed the young husband. "She is very nervous, and I suppose her work tells upon her at times."

"Her work?" echoed the bishop.

"Yes, her art work. I thought you knew she designs for a publishing firm in New York;" and he produced a portfolio. "Some of her work is lovely. I feel very proud sometimes. She is a most unusual wife for a poor preacher."

The bishop turned over the water-colors in silence. He was not wise in any such matters, but he was sure the designs were good. Again the memory of Mary rose before him. How very different she was from the majestic person who now bore his name, and whose genius for organization was so wonderful that it secretly reconciled him to long absences from home.—Mary would never have been a success as a pastor's wife, and she was, yes, he admitted it, very like this bright spirit whom he had been exhorted to discipline.

"She is a musician, too," went on the husband, full of his wife's perfections, and noting the bishop's gentle look. "I think she has a beautiful touch. I hope she will be able to play for you this evening.

The bishop spent the day going about the vicinity of Sodus to various stations at which "brother" McKinley preached at stated intervals, and was told about Mrs. McKinley's dancing until he was tired. Clearly something must be done to quell the gossip.

His hostess was convalescent, and was playing what Mr. Riggs would have called a jinking tune when he returned. But it was not a common place measure such as the bishop has learned to distinguish as a dance tune.

"I like that," he said, begging her to continue. "That sounds very old-fashioned, like the tunes my father whistled when he trotted me to sleep fifty-four years ago."

"It is from one of John Sebastian Bach's dance suites," said Mrs. McKinley, her face lighting up. "I am pleased when people like Bach. When they do not, I think it is my playing." The bishop had never heard of John Sebastian, and as he dropped into an easy chair, he thought: "How subtly the devil lays his temptation nets" (he involuntarily kept time with his head.) "That music somehow affects my nerves."

"We learned to dance the minuet at school," went on Mrs. McKinley, her fingers tripping over the keys, "I wish I knew how to dance the gavotte. A schoolmate from New Orleans taught me a very old jig. It is the prettiest thing; you ought to see it!"

"I should like to," said the bishop, his face very grave.

"I'll do it in a moment," cried his hostess gayly. "Papa used to like it, and you are so like him"—her voice broke. "I quite forgot you are a bishop."

"Are you sure you want to see that jig?" she asked, a moment later, and springing up.

"If you can dance it alone, and are well enough," said the bishop, feeling that he was going to see something like the spectacle which cost the head of John the Baptist.

Mrs. McKinley pushed back the chairs. "Sit over there in the corner," she commanded. The bishop was tempted to beg her to pull down the shades, but he restrained himself, reflecting that the act would tell her that he was ashamed of himself, and yet, how could he reprimand this sinner of whose sin he had no notion?

She touched the piano lightly, and then singing in a soft voice, began the wicked jig. What a pretty sight she was. Her walking skirt just gave a glimpse of her little feet. She waved one hand, then the other, then she dropped them at her sides with the perfection of grace. She was like a dainty little fairy.

"I hope you like it," she said, when she had seated herself. "It is very old-fashioned, and is French. And will you believe it, that jig has gotten me into trouble? I believe I will tell you. You will not mind hearing my trials, and this is funny."

"I shall be glad to hear about it," said the bishop, settling himself comfortably.

"It was last Christmas. You see we cannot decline invitations like other people, and we *had* to go and spend the day at the Stevens farm. Mark had to go with Mr. Stevens to see a sick man, and from ten o'clock until twelve I had to sit with Mrs. Stevens, who is as deaf as a post and takes piles and piles of snuff, though her nose is broken, and her mother, Mrs. Harman, who is also deaf when she wants to be, and Mrs. Betts, the judge's wife, and Mrs. Steven's sister. Oh you can't think what it is like to have people ask you all sorts of impertinent questions, as what your father's business was, and what he died of, and how old you are, and if your mother has married the second time." The bishop laughed grimly, and the little woman knew she had his sympathy. "And when they did not ask me questions, they talked about people they knew. It was a hateful way to spend Christmas, and when Mark came I slipped away to the kitchen where the children were cracking butternuts. After a little they took me out to the hay barn to see the colts; in the house we were in the way of the dinner-getting, and I sat down on a bushel basket and told them stories—Poor things, they had never heard any regular ones before. When I came to the adventures of prince Rumplestiteskin, and where he danced for his supper, they asked me how he did it, and being cold and lonesome, I jumped up and danced that jig. I was just in the midst of it when Mrs Stevens came to call me to dinner. You should have seen her face! And when I had seated myself at the table, she said in her exasperating voice, 'I found Mrs. McKinley. I hope my children will never have to see the like again.'

"I tried to make the rest understand that I had been doing prince Rumplestiteskin, but you know how explanations go. It was no use, I was in bad odor. And that jig has grown like Jonah's gourd, till among a certain set I suppose I am thought to be an ex-opera dancer. It was funny at the time.—They glowered at me and I glowered at the oyster pie, which let me tell you in this locality is just a lot of fishy dough."

The bishop laughed, but the tears were not far away. In spite of his eminent practical ability he was imaginative. He knew that was a sad and dull Christmas to this little woman, just as it would have been to his dear dead Mary.

"Of course I could not do anything about it," went on Mrs. McKinley,—"The more you talk about some things the worse they grow, and I had done nothing to apologize for. I hope you won't mind my saying it, but I think that getting used to being a pastor's wife is going to be a severe discipline to me.

"Well, brother, I trust you have attended to that trouble at Sodus," said elder Walmsley the next week when he joined the bishop at New Canaan.

"I have."

"What did you do?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing!" echoed the presiding elder with indignant surprise.

"Just nothing. There was nothing of the story. Something can come of nothing, when the basis of the nothing is gossip, and I fear, brother Walmsley, that the tongues in my diocese are a far greater harm to the cause, than are the dancing feet.—[N. Y. Independent.

Air; $5 a Cubic Yard.

Mr. Charles Barnard in his profusely illustrated article, in the December Century, on the Croton Aqueduct, gives an "object lesson" in "practical politics." He presents two photographs, reproduced mechanically, which show certain of the numerous caves at the side of the arches, which were filled with air, at about $5 a cubic yard. Says Mr. Barnard:

"There is a square hole cut in the arched ceiling, and with much scrambling we crawl through and sit down directly on the top of the tunnel lining. The space between the lining and the rock is not high enough to enable one to stand upright, yet high enough for a comfortable seat on the top of the work. The cave-like place extends for some distance in both directions. The candles light up the wet, ragged rocks overhead, some heavy timbers in the distance, and the clean red bricks of the arch.

"This space over the tunnel lining is only one of a great number that have been found at different points along the aqueduct. They appear sometimes at the top, sometimes at the sides, sometimes extend completely over the tunnel lining from side to side. In the specifications for the work all these spaces are marked as filled up solid with rubble masonry. The masonry is necessary to the strength of the aqueduct, and it was to be supplied in all cases for the whole length of the tunnel. It was not so supplied in this and in many other places. Moreover, the specifications call for three, and in some cases five, courses of solid brick laid in cement. The upper course in this cave is not laid in cement at all. The bricks on the top of the arch are as clean as on the day they were made. No cement was used, and the bricks were merely laid loosely in place and left there. The hole cut in the arch was made by the engineers to test the work, which was found wanting.

"That this statement may not seem exaggerated, two pictures are presented on the preceding pages from photographs taken in two of these caves. In the first, the hole cut in the arch is shown with one course of brick properly laid, two courses badly laid, and two courses simply left out. More bad work can also be seen in the other picture. The rock above is the roof of the excavation, and all the empty space represented in the picture was paid for by citizens of New York at the rate of about five dollars a cubic yard. In some of these caves cross-walls were built to deceive the engineer and lead him to think all the space had been built in solid. In one of the pictures such a cross-wall is shown with a hole knocked in it to show that another cave existed beyond. It is now known that these defects occur in the larger part of the aqueduct, and that over one million dollars were at one time paid out for work that was never performed, and that was certified to have been performed by those appointed to watch the work.

"Happily the faults of which these pictures are such unimpeachable witnesses have been repaired, at the expense of the contractors, but they resulted in a complete change in the administration of the work, and the whole business is now but a bad memory. We can only hopefully look forward to the day when "practical politics" shall no longer rule our great public works. The time is fast coming when the selfish greed of political "halls," and the personal necessities of aspirants for public office can no longer thrive on the robbery of the people. Some day the American people will insist that neither governors nor mayors shall appoint public servants at the behest of political managers."

The entire population of Eonville, Fla., including its municipal officials, is colored.

Buffalo Hunting in 1877.

When camp was pitched the horses were turned loose to graze and refresh themselves after their trying journey, during which they had lost flesh woefully. They were watched and tended by the two men who were always left in camp, and, save on rare occasions, the horses were only used to haul in the buffalo hides. The camp guards for the time being acted as cooks; and, though coffee and flour both ran short and finally gave out, fresh meat of every kind was abundant. The camp was never without buffalo beef, deer and antelope venison, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, quails, ducks, and rabbits. The birds were simply "potted," as occasion required; when the quarry was deer or antelope, the hunters took the dogs with them to run down the wounded animals. But almost the entire attention of the hunters was given to buffalo. After an evening spent in lounging round the camp fire, and a sound night's sleep, wrapped in robes and blankets, they would get up before daybreak; snatch a hurried breakfast, and start off in couples through the chilly dawn. The great beasts were very plentiful; in the first day's hunt twenty were slain; but the herd were restless and ever on the move. Sometimes they would be seen by the camp, and again it would need an all-day's tramp to find them. There was no difficulty in spying them—the chief difficulty with forest game; for on the prairie the buffalo makes no effort to hide, and its black, shaggy bulk looms up as far as the eye can see. Sometimes they were found in small parties of three or four individuals, sometimes in bands of about two hundred and again in great herds of many thousand; and solitary old bulls, expelled from the herds, were common. If on broken land, among hills and ravines, there was not much difficulty in approaching them from the leeward; for, though the sense of smell in the buffalo is very acute, they do not see well at a distance through their overhanging frontlets of coarse and matted hair. If, as was generally the case, they were out on the open rolling prairie, the stalking was far more difficult. Every hollow, every earth hummock and sagebush had to be used as cover. The hunter wriggled through the grass flat on his face, pushing himself along for perhaps a quarter of a mile by his toes and fingers, heedless of the spiny cactus. When near enough to the huge, unconscious quarry the hunter began firing, still keeping himself carefully concealed. If the smoke was blown away by the wind, and if the buffaloes caught no glimpse of the assailant, they would often stand motionless and stupid until many of their number had been slain; the hunter being careful not to fire too high, aiming just behind the shoulders, about a third of the way up the body, that his bullet might go through the lungs. Sometimes, even after they had seen the man, they would act as if confused and panic-struck, huddling up together and staring at the smoke-puffs—but generally they were off at a lumbering gallop as soon as they had any idea of the point of danger. When once they started, they ran for many miles before halting, and their pursuit on foot was extremely laborious.—[From "Buffalo Hunting," by Theodore Roosevelt, in St. Nicholas, for December.

An Expensive Doll House.

The Chicago Times describes the costliest doll house in the world. It was erected by Thomas Lynch, Jr., for his little four-year-old daughter, at a cost of $3,500, and is as complete as the wildest juvenile dream could wish it to be. It is built of brick, with a tower and cupola like an ancient castle, and looks for all the world like a reproduction of the great modern residence of some millionaire. It has a little flight of steps leading to the solid oak front door, and an electric push bell for the convenience of the baby visitors of the happy mistress of the house.

On this door, which, by the way, is four feet high, is the name of the proprietor on a silver plate, "Miss Leila Lynch." There is a hallway lighted by a miniature gas lamp, suspended from the ceiling, and it is finished in the choicest of hard woods. There are umbrella and hat racks of appropriate dimensions. Elegant draperies cover the parlor doors, and the parlor is fitted up in great style. The furniture is all of white enameled wood, covered with white brocaded silk. There is an elegant mantel filled with bric-a-brac of the choicest kind and little lamps of the rarest patterns. A beautiful chandelier, furnished with real gas, hangs from the center of the room. Centre tables, divans, easy chairs, sofas, etc., fill up the apartment. Dolls from Paris occupy positions here and there just like real people.

Then there is a dining-room furnished complete, with sideboard, china closets, etc., of rich design. The bedroom is a marvel of beauty, and is replete with all conveniences. The ceiling in every room is 6 feet 2 inches high, and the upper stories are just big enough for four-year-olds to move about comfortably. "The only thing I have to live for," said Mr. Lynch, "is the happiness of my wife and children. That is why I built this house."

Fishing in the Future.

It is difficult in deep sea fishing to land your fish after you have caught him. All this trouble will soon be obviated by the use of the electric fishing line. A small battery at the end of the pole will respond to the slightest touch and Mr. Fish will float to the surface, very much shocked by such proceedings.—[Philadelphia Times.

A cable from Ireland to Canada via the straits of Belle Isle will be laid next spring.



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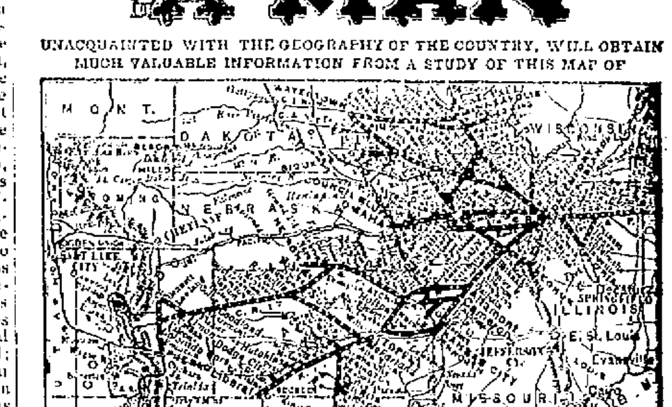
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winterset, Audubon, Harlan, and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury, and Nelson, in NEBRASKA—Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Caldwell, in KANSAS—Pond Creek, Kingfisher, Fort Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—and Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLORADO. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Chicago, Caldwell, Hutchinson, and Dodge City, and Palace Sleeping Cars between Chicago, Wichita, and Hutchinson. Traverses new and vast areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and Pacific and transoceanic Seaports.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS,

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, cool, well ventilated, and free from dust. Through Coaches, Pullman Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars, and (east of Missouri River) Dining Cars Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with Free Reclining Chair Car to North Platte, Neb., and between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hotels (furnishing meals at seasonable hours) west of Missouri River. California Excursions daily, with CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The DIRECT LINE to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake, and Sioux Falls, via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager — CHICAGO, ILL. — JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

LOW SHOES.

The Largest Assortment in the City to Select from, in

KID, DONGOLA and GOAT,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

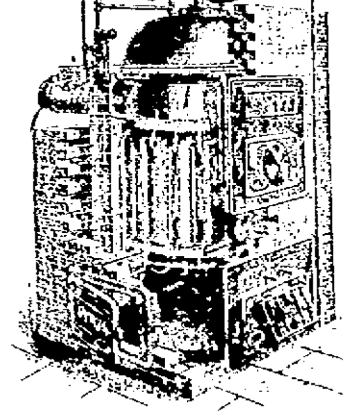
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VICTOR

Barker Bros.

Richmond's VICTOR STEAM HEATER

HOUSE HEATING A SPECIALTY.



We have set upwards of forty Victor Heaters in Newport and vicinity with uniform success, and commend them over all others in the matter of

DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY.

Call for Descriptive Catalogue.

BARKER BROS., Sole Agents for Newport and vicinity.

VICTOR.

Traveler's Directory.

Fares Reduced.

Fall River Line.

$2.00 TO NEW YORK,

For Special Limited Tickets.

Reduction to all other Points.

Steamers PURITAN, and PROVIDENCE in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M., Sundays at 10 P. M. Due in New York at about 7.30 A. M. Connection by Annex Boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Steam heat in state rooms. An orchestra on each steamer throughout the year.

Returning leave New York from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street, at 4.30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Annex Connection from Brooklyn and Jersey City 4.00 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.30 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 176 Thames street.

J. L. GREENE, Ticket Agent.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1889,

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.24 P. M.; New London 11.20 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M., and Boston 10.35 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving in New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 1.05 P. M.; Providence, 12.10; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 4.15 P. M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.00 P. M.; New London 7.45 P. M.; Providence 6.10 P. M.; Boston 8.00 P. M.

Leave New London 7.15 A. M.; Providence 8.00 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.50 A. M.; New London 10.05 A. M.; Boston 10.40 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.30 P. M.; Providence 5.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 7.20 P. M.

Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial Wharf, and Transfer Co.'s office, Travers' Block, Bellevue avenue. Drawing Room chairs and Sleeping Car berths can be procured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
G. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Oct. 1 leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days only at 8 A. M.; leave Providence for Newport at 4 P. M.

Stop at Prudence and Conanicut.
Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

Excursion Tickets only 90c.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

9-14

Old Colony Railroad

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, October 14, 1889, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50 (to Park Square Station via Mansfield), 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M. Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, New Bedford, 5.30 P. M.

(Will stop for passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
J. H. FRENCH, Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN FERRY.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1889,

STEAMER CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00, P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.15, 6 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

NEWPORT LAUNDRY.

STEAM

Carpet Beating.

Carpets thoroughly cleansed without striking a blow. The machine used by us is the best yet known. OWNERS OF FINE CARPETS need not be afraid of their coming in contact with the dust of inferior ones while cleaning.

OFFICE, 206 THAMES STREET.
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Alex. N. Barker,

DEALER IN

Lumber & HardWare

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.,

205 THAMES ST.

—AND—

LOPEZ WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

25% CHEAPER THAN any other kind is the GENUINE GERMAN



PEAT-MOSS!

The most economical Stable Bedding. Keeps Horses & Cattle Clean, the Air Pure and Hoofs in Good Condition. 100 lbs. of Peat Moss will outlast 200 lbs of Straw. Peat Moss is not as inflammable as straw. It yields a Rich Fertilizer. For circulars and first class testimonials apply to

F. G. STROHMEYER & CO
122 Water St., New York.

Sole Importers of German Peat-Moss and dealers in Honey, Maple Syrup and Wax of all kinds.

Banking and Insurance.

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,680,951
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,201,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,700,928
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,600
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,875,190
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	940,129
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,076,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,458,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,050
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,388,676
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,178

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.

7-2

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[*Incorporated A. D.* 1800.]

CASH ASSETS - $190,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly in and satisfactory settlements.

It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.

H. R. BARKER, President.
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Home Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.

Agent at

NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

1121 Broadway & 578 Fifth Ave.,

NEW YORK.

6 Casino Building & 237 Thames street,

NEWPRT, R. I.

CASWELL'S

Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommended for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADAHCE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE

FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

—PREPARED BY—

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

Family and Dispensing Chemists,

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

W. S. N. ALLAN.

All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Fancy Goods.

Use Wright's Odentine for the Teeth

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions. 7-4

PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 CUSTOM HOUSE ST., PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books. Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting.

H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
Binders to the State.

-4

To Let.

Elegant rooms and offices in the new MERCURY Building. Apply at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

A Good Foot-Ball Player.

"What makes a good foot-ball player?" is a question asked over and over again. Many are the answers given, but no answer is correct that does not contain the word "pluck." The same elements that go to make up excellence in any of the other field sports are requisite in foot-ball; but while in certain of the others that peculiar type of courage called pluck is only required in a moderate degree, in foot-ball it is absolutely indispensible. Many a man has said: "Oh! I am too small to play foot-ball; I couldn't get on the team." Such a man makes a mistake. Look at the records of our players and see how full they are of the names of small men. Withington, Cushing, Harding, Hodge, Beecher, and twenty others, have played weighing under a hundred and forty! Nor has it been that their deeds have been remembered because performed by such men. These men made points as well as reputations. There is a place on the foot-ball field for a man, no matter what he weighs.

This brings us to another quality: the *brains* of a team. That team is the best which has the most brains. Foot-ball is, even now, an undeveloped sport. There is room for an almost infinite number of as yet unthought-of plays. Every season brings forward many new ones. If a player wishes to devote a little of his spare time to a fascinating amusement, let him take pencil and paper and plan out combinations in the evening, and try them the next day. He will soon find that he is bringing out not only new but successful plays. Some think that the captain of the 'varsity team is the only one who has an opportunity to try this; but if two or three on the scrub side will make the attempt they will find that a 'varsity team is no more proof against a new scheme than the veriest scrub team in existence. In fact, oftentimes the 'varsity players are so sublime in their own consciousness of superiority that they are the simplest men on the field to lead into traps, and defeat by a little exercise of ingenuity. If a boy at school isn't on the first team, he can get together a few men of the second team and have the satisfaction of actually showing his betters how to play.

"Play not for gain but sport," is thoroughly sound; but it means play honestly and hard, not listlessly and carelessly, and make it your sport to win. Then if you lose, put a good face on it, but go home and think out a way to win next time. Brains will beat brute strength every time if you give them fair play.

Endurance is another element of success. Plenty of dash when it is necessary, but behind it there must be the steady, even, staying qualities. For these, good training is chiefly responsible; because, although natural endurance does exist in some men, it is not common, while the endurance of well trained men is a thing that can be relied upon with confidence.—[From "Intercollegiate Foot-ball in America," by Walter Camp, in St. Nicholas for December.

Joseph Jefferson on Snoring.

In the December Century Joseph Jefferson describes the snoring part of the old-fashioned stage journey across the Alleghanys: "A short way from town there was a long hill up which the horses toiled, so this gave the inmates of the coach time to settle themselves down for a quiet nap. One snore after another announced the accomplishment of this feat, and in a few minutes at least six out of the nine passengers were oblivious of their miserable condition. I never before had so fine an opportunity to study the philosophy of snoring. A large, fat man opposite me had a short, angry snore; at one time he snored so loudly that he woke him self up, and he had the impudence to glare about at the company as though he hoped that they would not make that noise again. The old lady who was crushing me up in the corner snored deeply and contentedly. Some one off in a dark corner, whom I could not see, had a genial way of joining in, as though he snored merely to oblige the passengers; but the grand, original musician of the party sat opposite me. I never heard anything approaching him, either for quality or for compass. It was a back-action snore that began in a bold *agitato* movement, suddenly brought up with a jerk, and terminated in a low whistle. As the coach steadily moved up the hill the band was in full play. The summit gained, there was a sharp crack of the whip, the horses started, and as everybody was jerked violently backward, the snoring gave place to oaths and pshaws and jolting about. As soon, however, as we got used to this sensation, the chorus began again; and as I was quite overcome and tired, I joined in until the coach came to a full stop at the stable where the horses were to be changed. The sun now rose, and came in at all sorts of places, waking and blinding everybody.

What a discontented and unhappy lot we were! and how we hated one another!

"Breakfast at last! Ah, hot coffee, ham and eggs, and buckwheat cakes! The meal was not half over before we were a band of brothers. We could not do enough for one another, and all was harmony and peace. Of course under these conditions we became more familiar, and one vied with another in making the time pass agreeably."

Hints for Baldheads.

Now as to the treatment for incipient baldness, thin spots and so forth. This is what an eminent physician said to a gentleman who consulted him for the first named trouble:

"Have you been accustomed to wash your head in soapy water?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, every morning," was the reply.

"Well, that is the cause of this bald place; stop washing and begin brushing your hair. Use a bristle brush for 15 minutes every morning and night. You may not notice any improvement for a year, perhaps not for two, but be assured that you will have a fine crop of hair, and never grow bald if you pursue this course."

As 15 minutes seems a very long while vigorously moving a hair brush hither and thither over the surface of your head, it would be well to inveigle one's friends into assisting, wouldn't it?

If the hair is falling out, remember that it is owing to an unhealthy condition of the scalp. First cut off about two inches of the hair, next wash in clear, cold, soft water, rubbing dry with a crash towel; then begin the 15 minutes' brushing process, and in a few weeks you will see the tiny spires of new hair coming all over your head. Beware of being tempted to the use of any nostrum whatsoever, no matter how plausible the advertisement thereof; all are more or less injurious generally, more, as you will find to your sorrow if you begin the use of them.—[Good Housekeeping.

Kansas has a 12-year-old girl school teacher.

CURE YOURSELF.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, one hundred pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Surgical Progress.

Formerly one of the most dangerous operations known was the removal of goitres. Hemorrhage, inflammation and blood-poisoning destroyed a very large number of such cases, and when Kocher of Berne, in 1882, reported 58 operations with a mortality of only 14.3 per cent., it was deemed a triumph. But improved methods of operation reduced the mortality until, in 1884, he reported 43 more operations, with only a mortality of 6.9 per cent., and in 1889 he has just reported 250 additional operations, and all but 6 patients recovered—a mortality of but 2.4 per cent., or, if we exclude 25 cases of cancer, which gave 4 of the deaths, we have 225 cases and only 2 deaths—a mortality of but 0.8 per cent.

We see few cases of severe knock-knee and bow-legs in this country, but among the ill-fed lower classes of Europe they are common. Formerly almost nothing could be done; but a few years ago surgeons began to operate upon them in this way: A small cut is made through the skin and muscles down to the bone, and by a saw or a chisel the bone is divided. The limb is then straightened and the case treated precisely as if it were an ordinary fracture. It heals without fever or serious pain, and the patient is well.—With modern methods this is not a dangerous operation, as will be seen by the remarkable paper read by Macewen, of Glasgow, at the International Medical Congress of 1884 in Copenhagen, when he reported 1,800 operations on 1,267 limbs in 701 patients, and only five died, in spite of the fact, too, that most of them from deformity in several limbs, have multiple operations. Even these deaths were not due to the operation, but followed from pneumonia, typhoid fever, consumption and diphtheria.

We have learned, too, that portions of the body can be entirely severed, and, if suitably preserved, can be replaced, and they will adhere and grow as if nothing had happened. When a wound is slow in healing we now take bits of skin, either from the patient's own body or provided by generous friends, or even from dogs, and "graft" them on the surface of the wound, they usually adhere, and as they enlarge at their margins they abridge by one-half the time required for healing. Even a large disk of bone, one or two inches in diameter, when removed from the skull, can be so treated. It is placed in a cup filled with a warm antiseptic solution. This cup is placed in a basin of warm water, and it is the duty of one assistant to see that the thermometer in this basin shall always mark 100° to 105° Fahrenheit. The bone may be separated from the skull as long as one or two hours, but if properly cared for can be replaced, and will grow fast and fulfill its accustomed but interrupted duty of protecting the brain.—[Harper's Monthly.

Fifty Years Hence.

That is but a short time. The aged men and women of the present day look at the passage of the last half century as a dream that is past. And yet what changes have been made in the political and domestic economy of the United States. But what are to be the results and lessons of the next fifty years? The population of the United States will then be at least 150,000,000. Where are they to live and what are they to eat? At present it takes about six bushels of wheat per capita to feed the inhabitants, taking now about 360,000,000 bushels. Fifty years hence, with a population of 150,000,000, at the same rate, it will take 900,000,000 bushels. Where is it to come from and where is it to be raised? Wheat is a desolator and leaves barrenness in its track. While the wheat area is being pushed northwest and into the valleys of the mountains the area behind is being closed up. The Genesee country, the Western Reserve, the Wabash Valley and the grand prairies of Illinois, so celebrated in their several periods as prolific of wheat, have long since been abandoned as feasible fields for wheat raising. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are following suit.

Then where are the 900,000,000 bushels to come from annually to feed 150,000,000 of inhabitants? There are no new worlds to discover. The entire face of the earth is known. But the United States has nothing to dread. It has the great corn field of the world, which produces the most nutritious human food. Its roots do not desolate the soil. By proper care and wise farming equal crops can be raised for 1,000 years in succession, and the human race may never fear a lack of food. The population of the world may be three times that at present, and the corn area of the United States can produce enough of this rich and nutritious cereal to feed the world.—[Des Moines Register.

An English Defence of the Sparrow

The British Consul in Baltimore, in a recent report, says that people in America are turning their energies to the destruction of the house sparrow, called there the English sparrow. The ill-will towards the bird is universal; it is described as the deadly enemy of the gardener and fruit-grower; it is accused of destroying large quantities of grain, defiling buildings, refusing to eat American insects, and driving away the native birds which prey upon worms and caterpillars. Previous to 1850 the house sparrow was unknown in America, but subsequently pairs were taken over the country. In 1870 the migration westward began, and the sparrow has now spread over half the Continent. He thrives and multiplies equally in the Southern States and in Canada. In Maryland a pair will have from four to six broods of five each in the course of a single season, and an ingenious individual has calculated that the progeny of a single pair will, under favorable circumstances, amount in ten years to 275,000,000 birds. The Consul does not think the accusations against the sparrow are well founded. The native birds are mostly migratory, and are killed for the feathers, which are in great demand for milliners, and in Canada the sparrow lives amicably with the natives of his kind. One cause of the increase of the sparrow is the legislation known as the Scalp Acts, offering rewards for the destruction of hawks, owls, weasels, etc. In Pennsylvania alone an average of $90,000 is paid every year for this purpose. The great "blizzard" of March, 1888, destroyed multitudes of sparrows, and in consequence the last two summers have shown a vast increase in grubs and catterpillars, and in many large cities complaints are made of the consequent destruction of ornamental trees.

"A True Fish Story."

The Standard of New Bedford, Mass., is responsible for the annexed fish story, which it "knows is true." In cleaning an aquarium last night, a minnow was found, apparently dead, and it was buried in the earth by a boy. This morning another boy thought he would dig up the fish and give it to the cat, when, to his amazement, he found the minnow alive. He put it in water and at last accounts it was still living.

A nick-in-the-slot machine is being devised to take instantaneous photographs.

Children Cry for

Scientific Miscellany.

Suicide as a risk to life decreases rapidly after the thirty-fifth year, and the very old take their own lives as rarely as the very young.

But for mechanical invention astronomic science could have had very little growth. Science and invention work together like the nerves of motion and the nerves of sensation.

Recent experiments on the vitality of trichine, made in France, showed that even when exposed to a temperature of 20° to 25° below zero for two hours, the animals on reheating were as lively as ever.

English electrical experts say that all the main trunk, telegraph and lighting wires in England could be put underground for $30,000,000, and that although the sum is a large one, the nation can well afford to expend it.

Late experiments would seem to refute the theory that France is warmed by the Gulf Stream, as in summer no surface currents reach that country from the southwest, but there are currents from west and northwest.

At Padua the operation of the grafting of a chicken's cornea on the human eye was recently successfully accomplished. The graft is said to have united quickly and formed a cornea which was very transparent, shining and convex.

From a recent study of the bones of anthropoid apes it appears that the gorilla and chimpanzee approach nearest to man, but in different degrees, the ourang-outang holding third place. But great differences exist between the proportions of the human frame and those of all the apes.

The recent discovery by a New England chemist of a cheap method of dissolving zinc by combining it with hydrogen is regarded as a most valuable one. The product is a solution called zinc-water, and has the property of making wood to which it has been applied absolutely fire-proof, and at a very low cost.

Artificial silk is not yet manufactured on an industrial scale, but it appears that this will very shortly be done, and, while it is impossible to foretell with certainty what will be the commercial results of this curious invention, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it is highly practicable, and that it even contains the elements of great future success.

The Berlinische Flinische announces the discovery of a new opiate by Professor Kast of Freiburg. It has been called "Sulfonal," and belongs to the "disulphates" group. The crystals are tasteless, without smell and readily dissolved. It is stated to have the property of producing sleep in invalids, particularly nervous people, but not in healthy people. Such drugs should, of course, only be used under the authority of a qualified medical adviser.

Edouard Eiffel, son of the man whose towering ambition is conspicuously illustrated at the French Exposition, stated in Cincinnati a few days ago that his father's latest triumph is a portable iron bridge 120 feet long, for the transportation of troops over wide streams. He says it can readily be carried with an army and put up in the worst kind of country in fifty-two hours. The day when soldiers burned the bridges behind them have gone. They will now carry their bridges with them.

Not very long ago aluminum brought $6 a pound; later it was reduced to $4, and now it is said that it can be bought in 1,000 pound lots for $2 per pound. Every cheapening of its price brings nearer the time when this metal shall come into general use. Light as oak, strong as hammered iron and of unsurpassed ductility and malleability, aluminum will inevitably assume a commanding position among the metals when once the mysterious secret of cheaply releasing it from the clay which holds it in an ugly transmutation shall have been discovered.

Until now the commercial manufacture of luminous paint has been confined to England, where a single factory turns out a small supply at a price of about $8 a pound. A certain firm named Mahren, at Triesch, in Austria, has found means to produce it and place it on the market at 50 cents a pound, or about one-sixth of the English price. Even at 50 cents a pound, a substance composed of roasted oyster shells and sulphur might, we should suppose, be manufactured at a good profit, but at that price it is likely to come into extensive use. Wherever it can absorb light during the day it will give it forth at night, and it is said that a railway car in England, which has had its ceiling painted with it, was so brilliantly illuminated that one could see to read a newspaper in it during the darkest night, without other light.

One of the most notable inventions displayed at the Paris Exhibition is an apparatus for transforming the heat of the sun into motive power for pumping water and other mechanical uses. It is the device of a French inventor named Charles Tellier. This apparatus is of great interest as foreshadowing the time when solar heat, in combination with electric transmission of force, will be made to furnish motive power for all engines and take the place of coal and steam, a change which will vastly cheapen manufactures and travel and greatly enhance human comfort the world over. The heat which comes to the earth in the sun's beams is, as has long been known, the equivalent of from one to five or more horse-power for every square yard of the earth's surface, according to the latitude and the season of the year. The utilization of this waste heat, its conversion into usable power, has been the study of inventors, and much time and great sums of money have been spent upon it. M. Tellier's contrivance aims to accomplish this object.

Willing to Oblige the Lady.

Colonel Thomas, one time member of Congres, was in the city this week, and among tales of the old days told the following about Thaddeus Stevens:

Thaddeus Stevens was sitting in his office one day with a few friends, when in walked an old lady, wearing a poke bonnet, blue goggles and carrying a green alpaca umbrella. She looked around the room as if in search of some one, and then said solemnly:

"Can you tell me where to find Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?"

Old Thad blushed.

"I'm Thaddeus Stevens," he replied shortly.

"Are you Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?"

"I reckon I am, ma'am."

The old lady dropped her parasol, made a rush towards Stevens to kiss him, and when he held her off she said:

"I came from Bucks county to see Thade-e-us Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty, and to take home with me a lock of his hair."

The Apostle of Liberty took off his red wig, handed it to her and said:

"There it is, ma'am. Take as much as you want."

Pitcher's Castoria.

Burr and Hamilton.

A well-known gentleman, recently deceased, one day related the following incident: "I was standing in my street door raising my umbrella, and just about to issue forth on important business into the midst of a sudden and heavy fall of rain. An old lady at that moment passed along the pavement quite unprotected from the drenching storm. I immediately sprang out and offered her the shelter of my umbrella and to accompany her to her residence. She courteously accepted the service. Having arrived at her home, which was near the President's house, after the most agreeable conversation along the way, I had bidden her adieu and turned to depart when she said, with all the sweet politeness of olden times, 'To whom am I indebted for this great kindness?' 'My name,' I replied, 'is Burr.' 'And mine,' she added—emotion overpowering her almost to fainting—'Hamilton.' I had unknowingly escorted the widow of Alexander Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury, who was slain in a duel by one whose name I unfortunately bear."—[Washington Press.

Totally Incapacitated.

"'Act, act, in the living present,' is my motto," said the second-rate tragedian.

"Yes," was the rejoinder, "but it's a pity that nature so completely incapacitated you for living up to it."—[Merchant Traveler.

It is predicted that the peanut roaster of the future will do its roasting by electricity.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headaches, cold hands and feet, pains in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Watermelon seeds were found in an Egyptian tomb that was 3000 years old.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or No pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all druggists.

The Handsomest Lady in Newport

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50 cents and $1.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the last Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. E. L. Buckey. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the second Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Even song at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1:15. P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, and Sermon, 10.30 A. M. Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, and Sermon, 2.30 P. M. Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel on the South-east Cliffs. Rev. John B. Diman, minister. Morning service at 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2.30 P. M. Evening service at 3.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M.; preaching at 3:00 and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10:45. Evening service at 7:30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter, services:—sermon at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1:45 P. M.; Evening service at 7:30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward, Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10:30 A. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

MT. ZION M. E. CHURCH, Bellevue avenue, Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D., pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2:00 P. M.; evening service at 7:00 o'clock.

U. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rev. F. H. Rose, chaplain. Services 10:30 A. M.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forrest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., and Rev. John F. Tully and Rev. James Luby, assistants; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. Mortimer G. Downing, assistant; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. George W. Cutter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M. Prayer meeting, 7:45 P. M.

BETHESDA MISSION, 531 Thames street (for those who do not go to church elsewhere) services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Jamestown.

ST. MATTHEWS, Jamestown. Rev. W. S. Child, S. T. D., in charge. Preaching services 10:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Sunday School 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST, Rev. G. B. Smith. Preaching services 11 A. M., 7.45 P. M. Sunday School 9.45 A. M.

Have you a Pittsburgh, Rochester, Duplex, or a Student Lamp?

Do they work satisfactorily?

Do your Lamp Chimneys break?

You get the wrong sort!

The RIGHT ones are the "PEARL GLASS," made by Geo. A. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, makers of the celebrated "Pearl-top" lamp-chimney, which have given universal satisfaction.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

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These lots are only a short distance from the Ferry, and now is the time to secure a good building lot for only $150, as the number is limited at that price. Apply to

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where plat can be seen.

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Thankful for past favors, and having refitted, refurnished and restocked his store with new and desirable goods in

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Special attention given to orders for dinner parties.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, '89.

New York has now subscribed over five millions as a guarantee for the World's Fair.

The Southern congressmen, who owe their elections to the suppression of the negro vote, are bitter in their denunciation of the President's message. That was to be expected.

The President has made an excellent appointment for Justice of the Supreme Court in the person of David J. Brewer of Kansas. Judge Brewer has served six years on the Supreme Court bench of Kansas. He was appointed by President Arthur a United States Circuit Judge and has served in that position since.

The President's message meets the general approval of all but the hide-bound partisan papers. It is a carefully prepared document setting forth the condition of affairs in a calm dispassionate manner, and speaks in no uncertain tone on all subjects needing reform or improvement. The President has proved himself a level-headed official, and if he keeps on as he has begun no interest of this great people will be neglected.

The time is not far distant when the monarchies of the world will meet their doom. The peaceable revolution in Brazil has given the friends of republics in Spain and Portugal great hope. England is a monarchy only in name, and it is not improbable but that the death of Queen Victoria may prove the forerunner of the downfall of hereditary government in that country. Bismarck is the strong arm that holds the German states obedient to the Emperor. As a whole, the prospects are bright for an era of self-government throughout the civilized world.

Ex-Sheriff Pond has been chosen mayor of Woonsocket on the Democratic ticket, by 412 majority. The city council is Republican. Woonsocket and Pawtucket will each have Democratic mayors next year. Providence probably settled the question yesterday one way or the other. Our Democratic friends in the General Assembly were wise as far as that kind of political wisdom goes when they compelled the Republican senate to accede to their wishes in the appointment of license commissioners. Hereafter in at least two of the cities there will be a solid Democratic board, still that fact will make no difference as far as the holders of licenses are concerned. The present boards in all the cities grant all that are asked for.

Nineteen Massachusetts cities held their municipal elections Tuesday with the following result: Fall River, Republican mayor, Republican city council, no license by 1,493 majority. Last year the city gave a majority of 1,800 for license. Taunton, Republican mayor, non-partisan city council, license; New Bedford the Clifford, party was successful, license; Springfield, Republican mayor and city council, license; Northampton, Democratic mayor, Republican city council, majority for license 23; Haverhill, Republican mayor and city council, no license; Fitchburg, defeated the temperance candidate for mayor, and voted no license; Malden elected a non-partisan city government and voted no license; Lawrence, mayor Democratic, city council Republican, license; Brockton, elected W. L. Douglas, the shoe man, on the Democratic ticket, the city council is Republican, license by a large majority; Waltham, city government non-partisan, license; Chelsea elects a citizens ticket, and votes for no license; Norton, Republican and no license; Holyoke, Democratic and license; Quincy, Republican and no license; Woburn, Republican, no license; Somerville, non-partisan and no license; Gloucester, Republican and license.

The President and the Currency.

Mr. Harrison is a level headed man and evidently does his own thinking. He recognized the fact of the gradual disappearance of the National Bank note circulation. He allows the probability that an adoption of the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency to raise to the par of the nominal value of the United States the amount of the bank notes permitted to be issued against their deposit may *help to maintain* the bank circulation, but he as plainly intimates that the gold and silver certificates of the United States are taking the place of that circulation. This is quite clear and in no way to be regretted. We shall hail the day when the influence of money corporations in government affairs is entirely at an end. When the last dollar of National bank note issue shall be retired, the divorce of the government from the private moneyed institutions of the country will be complete. Nor shall we object to see the United States legal tenders disappear in its turn. Then the United States will have an ideal currency. Gold and silver certificates issued against their actual deposit.

The President suggests that the only safe legislation on the silver question is that which secures the equality of gold and silver coinage for commercial purposes. Thus far the token currency of silver has not been so large as to bring it into discredit. When this time comes legislation can bring a remedy as it has done before in other countries at many times.

The New York Tribune gave out a suggestion from a correspondent a few days since that the time had come in the abundance of coin when the treasury might stamp the legal tender notes "*payable or convertible into gold at any sub-treasury of the United States.*" A suggestion novel and worthy of consideration.

Our Foreign Trade.

MERCHANDISE.

We have now from the U. S. Bureau of Statistics the statement of the foreign trade of the United States for the ten months of 1889.

We present a comparison of this trade with that of last year:

	1889.	1888.
Imports,	$650,950,091	$610,944,688
Exports,	639,332,730	529,621,851
Excess of imports	$11,617,361	$81,322,837

Thus we find that whereas the balance of trade in *merchandise* was against us in 1888 to the amount of over *eighty* millions of dollars, the balance against this year is less than *fifteen* millions of dollars. Now as the excess of exports of merchandise for the last two months of 1888 was (exports $162,136,199; imports, $111,163,583) $47,672,510, say in round numbers, *forty-eight* millions of dollars, it is about certain that we shall go out of the calendar year with a considerable balance in our favor.

Considering now the total trade, exports and imports together we find the sum total for the ten months of 1889 to be $1,287,282,627, against $1,140,572,539, an excess for this year of $146,710,088, say in round numbers of one hundred and forty-seven millions. A better evidence of the prosperity of our foreign trade could not be asked.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Turning to the tables of the movement of the precious metals we find for the ten months 1889:

Gold—Exports,	$50,044,788
Imports,	8,904,265
Loss of gold,	$41,140,523
Silver—Exports,	$33,044,112
Imports,	15,262,541
	$17,781,571

Together the loss is $58,921,107, but as our product of silver is far in excess of our need for it as money the excess of export should be set off to the merchandise account, which brings the balance of trade already in our favor.

The loss of gold is not a consequence of our trade, but to be ascribed to the expenditures of American travelers in Europe. The latest estimates of the number of our people who visited the great Paris Fair, place it at 90,000, and their average expenditure at $100 each; this for Paris alone. The outside estimate of the amount spent for ocean passage and the average stay abroad would be $750 a head; say seventy millions. A very pretty amount for traveling expenses but not beyond the means of the United States. The exports of merchandise for the next two months will settle this account, and we still believe that gold will come this way at an early date, and when the English begin to pay for the great purchases they are *alleged* to have made of our properties the Bank of England will have to look out for itself.

The latest authority states the amount of U. S. government bonds held abroad to be only 1.36 per cent. of the whole issue. As the interest bearing debt of the United States is less than nine hundred millions, the sum held abroad would not go very far in the formation of syndicates on the modern scale of magnitude. If the Englishmen are making such great investments here, which we doubt, they must sell out some of their railroad investments or ship us coin. They have nothing else an American would look at.

The President's Financial Policy.

It is quite needless for us to say that we are heartily in accord with the financial policy which the President has declared in a plain and unmistakable manner in his message to Congress. It accords with the views which we have repeatedly set forth. He holds the deposit of government funds in banks to be irregular and unfair if no interest be exacted from the banks. We go a step further and hold the practice to be dangerous in precedent and a departure from the spirit of the sub-treasury law the purpose of which was wholly to divorce the treasury of the United States from the banking institutions of the country.

The withdrawal of the deposits of the government from the Bank of the United States threw our finances into disorder, the later deposit of those funds in pet banks brought the country to a brink of danger from which it was only saved by the institution of the sub-treasury for the safe keeping of the Nation's moneys. It did away at once with the dangerous charge of favoritism to the financial friends of the administration in power.

It was the one measure of Democratic origin that has stood the test of time and held the support of all the people. It was, we confess, with surprise, that we saw Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury break away from this sacred tradition of his party, and it is with infinite satisfaction that we find Mr. Harrison determined to break up the practice. We answer for it that no future administration will ever dare to renew it. As a matter of course the withdrawal must be gradual, but no outcry of interested parties must interfere with the enforcement of a principle. It was pointed out in the course of the last campaign that it was a queer policy for a secretary of the treasury who was buying United States bonds to corner the market by loaning United States moneys on the security of the very bonds he was seeking to buy.

The President is right in saying that there is *no other lawful way of returning the* excess of money taken by taxation but by the purchase of bonds. The secretary stands ready, of course, to buy the bonds on which his predecessors loaned the United States moneys to the banks. The banks surely never supposed that the loan was to be permanent. Certainly the people had no such idea.

Stanley has signalized his return to civilization by telegraphing a long letter to the New York Herald, in which he briefly tells of the many hardships he and his band have endured for the last three years.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Brief Outline of its Recommendations.

The first annual message of President Harrison is a carefully prepared and sensible document. In it he asks Congress to rearrange the revenue laws so as to prevent surplus revenues. "The collection of moneys not needed for public uses," he says, "imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people; and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business." To cut down the revenue to the needs of the government he favors the repeal of the tobacco tax, and if it can be safely done, free alcohol for the arts and manufactures. He opposes free raw materials, but wishes the tariff revised and the free list extended "by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor would supply."

He is opposed to the free coinage of silver. He favors the education of the colored people of the South by Federal aid. His message looks with favor upon the Blair Educational Bill. Upon the control of the Federal elections he says: "A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure on the whole better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control." He desires legislation by which all attacks on federal officers of whatever grade shall be tried in United States courts. "The duty of protecting its officers as such," he says, "and of punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts, should not be devolved expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities."

He urges appropriations for coast defenses and for increasing the navy, and favors subsidies, not to American merchant shipping in general, but, for "American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan" and the Pacific Islands. Also he suggests provision for a naval reserve, "to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government, in case of need, as armed cruisers." He proposes that immigrants from Europe shall be admitted to naturalization only upon proving good moral character before a federal officer, adding:—"Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influences or to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws should not only be denied citizenship but a domicile."

He recommends the passage of a bankrupt law and legislation against trusts; urges Congress to "grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease incapacitated from earning it;" recommends the transfer of the weather service to the Department of Agriculture; declares himself loyal to civil service reform, but does not believe that "incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office;" recommends the establishment, below the Supreme Court, of "intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases," and favors internal improvements.

He declares our foreign relations to be everywhere cordial and friendly, and of the fishery troubles he says:—"The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment." "With Germany," he adds, "the most cordial relations continue," and he promises to send the Senate the Samoan Treaty.

The Revenue Marine Transfer to the Navy.

Various efforts have been made at different times to obtain relief for the officers of the Revenue Marine Service by means of special acts of Congress, but these efforts always fell through, partly because the officers themselves were divided upon the subject. Upon the present proposition, however, they are said to be united, and are urging measures in support of Senate bill 321, introduced by the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler in the 50th Congress, which places them on a military footing. Their duties now belong to the civil and military branches, but they are upon an equal footing with neither. While the civil employe has regular hours of duty, the advantages of a regular place of residence, the guarantee of pay in case of sickness, an annual leave of absence without forfeiture of pay, etc., etc., the Revenue Marine officers have no settled home, no privacy, nor adequate quarters; their service is continuous, night and day; their responsibilities, incident to the care of life and property are grave; their service is liable to take them to the Arctic seas or the disease-infected harbors of the Southern coasts, and their pay, if ill, on leave, or on waiting orders, is reduced. Further, the naval officer, it is pointed out, receives larger pay and higher rank for the same service; his pay is not cut down when sick, he is entitled to annual leave of 30 days with full pay, his transportation to his home is paid if he is placed on waiting orders; his salary increases with length of service, he has appeal to a court of his equals, is assured of a pension for his dependants if he loses his life in service; and a retirement for himself after faithful service; while the Revenue Marine officer has none of these advantages. The latter is liable to all the obligations of a regular officer, but has none of the privileges enjoyed by those in the regular service in time of peace. It is pointed out, also, that about 50 per cent of the present Revenue Marine officers served in the United States Navy during the war, while the service as a body has participated in every war in which the country has been involved. If the transfer should be made opportunity would be secured for the study by the officers of the Navy of the harbors and coasts of the country, the local effects of tides and currents, etc., and a much needed school of pilotage would be provided in connection with the benefits which it is claimed would accrue to the Navy by the proposed consolidation. It is stated that the naval service proper is almost exclusively a deep-sea service, while the Revenue Marine service forms practically a coast navy, but that the latter with all its multifarious duties is essentially a part of the Navy proper no one questions. Why, then, should not Congress recognize the fact by making the proposed bill a law? From an impartial standpoint we think it simple justice that the two be placed on an equal military footing, and heartily endorse the bill for the passage of which the officers of the Marine service are now making such zealous and organized efforts. The fact of the change having been again and again recommended by the Boards of Visitors of the Naval Academy as a means for disposing of the surplus graduates by placing them in the Revenue Marine service is evidence enough in favor of the transfer, both as a matter of justice to the Marine service and of economy to the general Government.

The President's Message.

Here is what that life long Democratic paper, the New York Herald, says of it:

President Harrison's message is a plain, business document, well written and making recommendation strictly in the line of the Republican platform.

Here is the opinion of that new convert to the Democracy, the Providence Journal, on the same subject:

President Harrison's first message to Congress is a thoroughly perfunctory and colorless document. It reveals no intelligent comprehension of the national problems and needs of the time; it entirely fails even to outline any distinct and positive policy in national affairs; and it has but little more claim than a Patent Office report to be ranked among state papers. There is small occasion, therefore, for the average citizen to trouble himself with struggling through its wearying columns. It is both dull and profitless reading, made up mainly of dry summaries of the condition of national affairs and the state of business in the various departments of the public service.

New converts always show their zeal for the cause by overdoing the thing.

An Important Work.

We learn that James W. Arnold, editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, has so far completed his vital record of the State from 1636 to 1850 that he will publish the first volume as soon as an appreciative public sentiment will give him encouragement of a nature sufficient to enable him to publish. This work, costing as it has a long and persistent study, and appreciation ought now to find in the people of our State, and in our town and State authorities a liberal patron. Every one can see that a work that will give a faithful index of every recorded birth, marriage, death, will, or inventory for the above period, must be of immense value in each one of our record offices, and we trust the time is not long distant when such a work will be found there.

Statistics show that, in proportion to population, divorce is over twenty-five times as frequent in the United States as in England. In the latter country it is too expensive for the poorer classes to reach. These statistics, however, do not show the relative number of illegal unions, nor the prevalence of wife-beating in the two countries. Divorce is undoubtedly too easy in the United States, in some States at least, but there is something to be said on the other side of the question.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RHODE ISLAND.

The steamboat train on the Old Colony railroad, Providence division, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M., met with a serious accident last Saturday evening, when about one and one-half miles out of Providence. The train had been running very fast, when it collided with a switching engine that was going the same way on the same track. The engineer of the steamboat train jumped, and was killed instantly by being thrown under his own train; and his fireman also jumped, but was not much hurt. The engineer of the switcher was not seriously injured, but the fireman was so hurt that he died on Sunday. It will require an investigation to fix the responsibility for the accident. Several of the passengers were cut and bruised, but none were seriously hurt.

C. F. B[illegible], of Providence, assistant secretary [illegible] for Rhode Island, and Miss [illegible] Bruce, the daughter of a [illegible] citizen of North Andover, Mass., were married Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride.

The cashier of the National House of Representatives is missing and his accounts are $75,000 short.

Capt. John War[illegible] has sold [his] schooner Henry City to J. L. Eaton & Co., of Narragansett, who will use her in the coasting trade.

MAN WANTS

BUT [illegible] here below, [illegible] a reputable guaranteed article [illegible] Eye [illegible] signature of CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, [illegible] druggists everywhere.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R.

Commander—Overton G. Langley.
Senior Vice Commander—John H. Mason.
Junior Vice Commander—Gilbert Fowler.
Surgeon—James H. Taylor.
Chaplain—William P. Smith.
Officer of the Day—Arthur R. Tuell.
Officer of the Guard—Charles E. Ash.
Inner Guard—William B. West.
Outer Guard—John B. Cozzens.
Organist—Augustus French.

The delegates to department encampment are Edwin H. Tilley, George A. Pritchard, John E. Lake, A. R. Tuell, Patrick Henry and E. S. Lawton. Alternates—John Y. Hudson, George C. Shaw, Charles E. Ash, George A. Brown, Jacob C. Chace and Peter W. Townsend.

Hall Trustees—Charles E. Harvey, Gilbert Fowler, John T. Delano.
Relief Trustees—John E. Lake, George A. Pritchard, Wm. Hamilton.
Relief Committee—Matthew Wood, Jacob C. Chase, Timothy C. Sullivan.
Auditing Committee—J. H. Stacy, Gilbert Fowler, J. H. Peckham.
Finance Committee—Wm. S. Bailey, J. T. Delano, Charles E. Ash.

Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R.

Commander—Winfield S. Tompkins.
Senior Vice Commander—Jere I. Greene.
Junior Vice Commander—William J. Huntington.
Officer of the Day—Thomas S. Nason.
Officer of the Guard—D. M. Coggeshall, Jr.
Surgeon—Dr. A. F. Squire.
Chaplain—Rev. F. F. Emerson.
Quartermaster—J. P. Cotton.
Adjutant—Henry T. Easton.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp, S. of V.

Captain—S. N. Millington.
First Lieutenant—W. H. Brooks.
Second Lieutenant—F. P. James.
Camp Council—S. S. Freeborn, Charles H. West, T. McLaughlin.
Delegate to Division Encampment—W. H. Brooks; alternate, E. H. Crandall.

Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—Frederick Greene.
Vice Grand—William F. Wyatt.
Recording Secretary—R. H. Stevens.
Permanent Secretary—J. W. Horton.
Treasurer—John H. Crosby, Jr.
Trustees—Augustin C. Titus, James E. Weaver, Henry T. Easton.
Organist—Augustus French.
Janitor—Josiah K. Bliss.

Esther Lodge, D. of R.

Noble Grand—Mrs. Harriet Backworth.
Vice Grand—Mrs. Harriet Carr.
Financial and Recording Secretary—Miss Sarah Bliss.
Treasurer—Mrs. Julia F. Carry.

St. Margaret's Guild, Trinity Parish.

President—Rev. George J. Magill.
Secretary—Miss F. M. Magill.
Treasurer—Miss Annie A. Sherman.

Newport Council, C. W. E.

President—F. I. McDonald.
Vice President—John E. O'Neill.
Orator—William Burke.
Secretary—James Smith.
Collector—Michael J. Morrison.
Treasurer—P. F. Harrington.
Chaplain—Rev. John H. Tully.
Chancellor—Stephen H. Sullivan.
Marshal—Maurice E. Crane.
Guard—Timothy R. Keaton.
Trustees—R. J. Sweeney, Mortimer D. Sullivan, John M. Dugan.

Newport Musical and Beneficial Association.

President—H. W. Cooper.
Vice President—C. S. Johnson.
Secretary—F. P. White.
Treasurer—W. C. Weeden.
Chaplain—G. S. Rice.

Newport Social Club.

President—John W. Bolton.
Vice President—Henry Locke.
Secretary—Charles Holland.
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Mendigh.
Treasurer—George Silva.

The Calumet Club.

President—P. Seebold.
Vice President—G. McAuliffe.
Secretary—J. Steele.
Treasurer—P. McAuliffe.
Steward—J. Hiram Meredith.

Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Ward, attended the dedication, Thursday, of a church at South Somerset, Mass., a former parish of theirs.

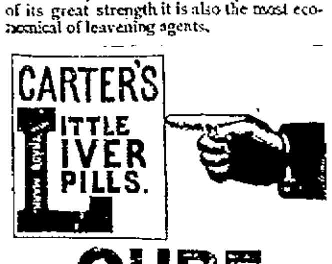
The clause in the bill prepared for presentation to Congress by the World's Fair Committee of Chicago which provides that the United States shall become liable for no obligations of the Exposition is well considered. The government will probably be asked to make an appropriation, which will rest in the discretion of Congress, but it should assume no responsibility.

Buckwheat Cakes With Royal Baking Powder.

THE most cherished of all the griddle cakes, and when properly made the most delicious. It has been against buckwheat cakes made in the old-fashioned way with yeast or risen overnight that they were frequently heavy or sour; that disagreeable effects followed their eating. It has been found that these objections are completely overcome by mixing them with the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast. Quickly made; no setting overnight; no materials spoiled. Risen with Royal Baking Powder they are most delicious—light, sweet, tender, assuredly wholesome, and may be eaten by any one without the slightest inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt, the buckwheat cake will be awarded a prominent place among our table delicacies.

RECEIPT.—Take two cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoon of salt and sift dry, well and thoroughly together. Then mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Try them made this way. They will be a revelation.

Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest, most wholesome, and delicate cookery. Because of its great strength it is also the most economical of leavening agents.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

[illegible]

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SCHREIER'S Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Great Reduction.

Hats and Bonnets all marked down. Special low prices in

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

Get your millinery now for the holidays. We will give you good value. Children's caps and bonnets at less than cost. A fine line of Flowers for evening wear. Dolls' hat department—Hats to fit any size doll. Dolls' hat frames. Hats and bonnets for dolls made to order. Call and secure bargains. A great variety to select from at

SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

Christmas Slippers,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

The Largest Assortment in the City to Select From. Prices the Lowest.

COTTRELL'S

144 THAMES STREET.

AS USUAL

We are Making a SPECIALTY of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Fancy Chairs, Rockers and Tables in Great Variety.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

FOR A FREE-BURNING DEEP RED ASH COAL, TRY THE

CORBIN.

For sale by

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

COAL!

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

Always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.

"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal.

PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.

FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,

in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

7% 20 YEAR GOLD BONDS

We offer at Par and Interest $500,000

BEAR LAKE AND RIVER WATER WORKS AND IRRIGATION CO.

Bonds due in 1909. Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st.

These Bonds are a portion of a total of $2,000,000, and are issued to complete the construction of 124 miles of canals diverting the water of Bear Lake and Bear River into the Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah, for irrigating 250,000 acres of land, and to supply the City of Ogden and other towns with water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property, canals, franchises and water rights belonging to the Irrigation Company, including many thousand acres of fertile land in Salt Lake Valley. The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. For full information, address or inquire at the offices of the

JARVIS CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,

No. 239 Broadway, New York; No. 518 Walnut street, Philadelphia; No. 60 State street, Boston, Mass.; and No. 27 Custom House street, Providence, R. I. 12-7-4w

Never Too Late

If you want a fine fresh

Turkey,

go to

T. E. Sherman's,

122 BROADWAY.

Wind Mill For Sale.

THE WIND GRIST MILL, situated on the West Main Road in Middletown, about three miles from Newport. For further particulars, inquire of

JAMES ANTHONY, on the premises.

Middletown, Sept. 14, 1889.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Pain, Stiffs, Colds, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, [illegible], Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

[illegible]

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

[illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Mr. Reed Will Make a Popular Speaker—The Officers of the House All Popular Men—The President's Message—An Able and Statesman-Like Document—A Big Day in Washington—Expense of Running the New Cruisers.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1889.

"Mr. Speaker" is now the proper title to use in speaking to the big and brainy Representative from Maine. Mr. Reed was nominated for Speaker of the House on the second ballot of the republican caucus, just as your correspondent predicted, the vote being Reed 85; McKinley 39; Cannon, 19; Burrows, 15; Henderson, 9. On motion of Representative McKinley the nomination was at once made unanimous. It is no disparagement of the other candidates—all excellent gentlemen, and good republicans—to say that the election of Mr. Reed gives more general satisfaction in the party than would that of any of the other candidates. There are several reasons why this is so, the principal of which is Mr. Reed's stalwart combativeness in favor of what he believes to be right. This quality was considered to be a political necessity in the man who is to preside over the present House which contains elements that make it certain to be turbulent and hard to control. With Mr. Reed in the chair the republicans have no fears that over-consideration for the feelings of the democrats will have any influence in deciding the thousands of knotty questions that are certain to come up from time to time. In short the situation demanded a fighter—one who knows how and does not fear to hit out straight from the shoulder when the occasion calls for it, and Tom Reed fills the bill. That Mr. Reed will make a successful Speaker and that he will add to his already great reputation as a statesman, your correspondent does not doubt.

The other officers of the House are equally satisfactory to republicans. Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, the new clerk, needs no introduction to the republicans of the country; he has been clerk of every republican House since he was himself an honored member of that body, and his long and faithful service as Secretary of the republican Congressional committee made it eminently fit and proper that this or any other position that he might have desired should have been gladly given him. Hon. A. J. Holmes, ex-Representative from Iowa, is the new Sergeant-at-Arms, and a good one he will make. Charles W. Adams, of Maryland, Doorkeeper; J. A. Wheat, of Wisconsin, Postmaster, and Rev. C. P. Ramsdell, of the District of Columbia, Chaplain, completes the list of new House officials.

The President's first message to Congress was carefully and attentively listened to in the Senate and House today. It is a document that President Harrison has every right to feel proud of and it was enthusiastically received by the republicans in and out of Congress. Even the democrats, that is, the more conservative among them, agree that it will compare favorably as a state paper with those of the ablest of his predecessors. No person familiar with the record and public utterances of the President expected that his message would be other than it is—a strong, scholarly and statesmanlike presentation of the policy of the republican party. No stronger argument in favor of republican control of this country has ever been written than this first annual message of Benjamin Harrison, and all that remains necessary to make republican victory in 1892 a certainty, is that Congress shall intelligently carry out its recommendations.

The opening of a new session of Congress always makes a big day in Washington, and this has been no exception to the rule. Long before the hour of opening every available inch of space in the galleries of both House and Senate was filled by spectators. Even the corridors were crowded with men and women, all anxious to see the Fifty-first Congress start on its voyage to———Ah that's the question! We saw the vessel launched and started off under a full head of steam, but owing to the dangerous rocks, whirl pools and breakers through which it will have to navigate, no man can say with any certainty where the voyage will end. We only know that the good ship has a full complement of experienced pilots and navigators aboard, and to them the public confidently look for the safety of the vessel. At high noon the Vice President made his debut as a presiding officer by rapping the Senate to order: A foreigner, judging from Mr. Morton's actions and manner, would have supposed that he had been performing that duty for years, so perfectly self-possessed was he. Mr. Clark, the democratic clerk of the last House, went through the same ceremony for the new House in a very creditable manner. The members of both House and Senate from the new States had thousands of opera glasses focussed upon them during the day, and the unusually large number of new faces in the House—nearly one third of its membership—was the subject of much comment, and their appearance was criticised as only a Washington crowd can criticise.

Secretary Tracy denies a current charge that the new naval cruisers are extravagant "coal consumers." "The representation that these vessels are heavy consumers of coal," said the Secretary, "is based upon their utmost consumption while under forced draught. Warships are seldom under forced draught, except on their trial trips, when their utmost capacity for speed is being tested. They are never again likely to be placed under forced draught, except, possibly, in the event of pursuit of or flight from an enemy. I do not suppose that in the entire life of a warship she will be run under forced draught more than half a dozen times. As a matter of fact, the average coal consumption of the new cruisers in making their ordinary speed of from 8 to 10 knots an hour is from 25 to 30 tons per day of 24 hours. As an illustration, the Boston, on her last cruise, steamed 200 miles a day for 25 days, and consumed only 25 tons of coal a day. This shows the average consumption of these vessels under ordinary conditions, and is the only proper test of their coal consumption." J. B.

Dr. W. Thornton Parker gave the members of St. John's church choir a pleasant entertainment at his residence on Kay street, Thursday evening.

One of the Brightest Charms

of a fair face is a fine set of teeth. The ladies being fully alive to this fact, patronize SOZODONT in preference to any other dentifrice, since they know by experience that it preserves like no other the pristine whiteness and cleanliness of the teeth, and makes a naturally sweet breath additionally fragrant. It is one of the privileges of the fairer sex to look lovely and that proportion of it which uses SOZODONT, has learned that the article contributes in no small degree to the end in view. All druggists sell it.

Disproportionableness, with two more letters, is said to be the longest English word.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25c.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday evening meeting will be held in the United Church at 9:30 A. M.

Song and Gospel service in Association Hall at 6 P. M.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., will lecture under the association auspices next Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at Masonic Hall. His subject will be "Backbone."

A reception to gymnasium members will be given Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Mr. H. L. Chadwick, of the Boston, Mass., Association, will be present, and the Woman's Auxilliary will furnish a collation.

The annual meeting of the association will be held in January, at which time new offices and committees will be elected. A public anniversary will be given the latter part of January.

Mr. Adolphus Foster, an employe at Messrs. Swinburne, Peckham & Co.'s plaining mill, had one of his hands badly cut by a circular saw Wednesday.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1889. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
7 Sat	7 11	4 33	rises	7 21	8 22
8 Sun	7 12	4 33	5 59	7 55	9 00
9 Mon	7 13	4 33	6 28	8 39	9 11
10 Tues	7 14	4 33	7 22	9 10	11 26
11 Wed	7 14	4 33	8 18	9 55	11 18
12 Thurs	7 15	4 33	9 17	10 18	....
13 Fri	7 16	4 33	10 16	10 15	11 52

Full Moon, 7th day, 0h. 52m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 58m., morning.
New Moon 22d day, 7h. 53m., morning.
First Quarter, 29th day, 0h. 16m., morning.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

It would take a train 3,125 miles long to carry the Kansas corn crop.

To get relief from Indigestion, biliousness, constipation, or torpid liver, without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you.

Use HUYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 11-16-ly

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE. 15c. At druggists. ROUGH ON PAIN PLASTER. Porous'd. 15c. ROUGH ON COUGHS. Troches, 10c. Liquid, 25c. ROUGH ON WORMS. Safe, sure cure. 25c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, gradually restores color; elegant tonic dressing 50c., $1.00. Druggists, or $1.00 size prepaid by Express for $1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

LOOK YOUNG!

Prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using LEURELLE OIL. Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of the features. Prevents withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh, develops the bust. Prevents chapping, cracking, keeps skin soft, smooth. $1.00. Druggists, or pre-paid by Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

New Advertisements.

Grand Rush

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS PHOTOGRAPHS.

I AM AWFULLY BUSY NOW!

But if I receive your orders by the 15th, you shall have them positively for Christmas. Remember those that sit earliest get the finest work. All work guaranteed to be superior to any previous year.

Holloway

Portrait Artist.

Anyone desiring an

OVERCOAT,

SUIT,

H.A.T.,

UNDERWEAR,

OR

NECKWEAR

—FOR A—

MAN, YOUTH or BOY,

Can find a large assortment at

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

A. C. Titus & Co.



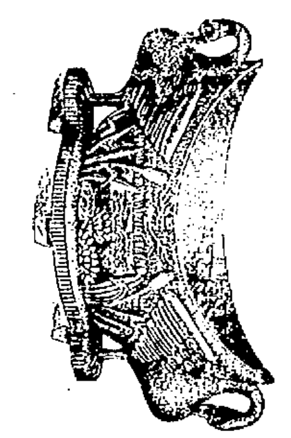
NEW YORKERS SAY
WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK, '92

CHICAGOANS SAY
WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '92

WASHINGTONIANS SAY
WORLD'S FAIR at the CAPITAL, '92

THE EMPORIUM SAYS
WORLD'S FAIR, Here now until Xmas.

Look through our Great Emporium. You'll find a thousand things just what you want. Variety enough to meet all prices. The products of the World well represented.



A. C. Titus & Co.

SLEDS

—AND—

SKATES.

The greatest variety ever shown in Newport may now be seen at

WEAVER'S,

ON BROADWAY.

☞ Parents, bring your children and let them see the beautiful line of sleds and magnificent assortment of Club and Wood Top Skates, and prices are so low that every boy and girl should have a nice sled and a pair of skates.

Gentlemen's and Ladies'

FINE CLUB SKATES!

in great variety. Weaver's is positively headquarters for lovers of coasting and skating to make their purchases.

BLANKETS

For street and stable.

Carriage Robes.

I am receiving new goods in this line every day and take pleasure in announcing that my assortment of Blankets and Robes is simply perfect and have thus far convinced all purchasers that it is to their interest to buy of me. A fine assortment of

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

HARNESSES,

and general stable supplies constantly on hand. Prices always the lowest.

Geo. A. Weaver,

19 & 23 Broadway.

New Advertisements.

GOLD DOLLARS

are scarce.

SILVER DOLLARS

are clogging up the Treasury.

PAPER DOLLARS

are welcome wherever they go.

D. L. CUMMINGS,

146 THAMES STREET,

will take any kind of dollars, except trade dollars, and will give you more than value for your dollar. Call and see his

Christmas Goods.

Open every evening till Jan. 1st.

The H. W. LADD CO.

Dress Goods.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

Prepared for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Imported Robes and Pattern Dresses, consisting of Stripes, Bordered Materials, Persian Broches and Combinations, reduced to $10, $12 50, $15, $20 and $25.

PLAIN INDIA SILKS.

We have purchased a lot of India Silks, over twenty different colorings, suitable for evening wear and decorative purposes. This lot we mark only

39c. A YARD,

which is far below their value.

VELVETS and PLUSHES for Fancy Work, all colors, at low prices.

The H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R.I.

Closing-Out Sale.

I will close out my entire stock of

Fine Furniture

at a reduced price for the next 30 days, to make room for my fall stock. I will give away to anyone buying $10 worth, a fine picture. Call and see what you want and see that I sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A LOW PRICE.

30 DAYS ONLY.

H. J. JONES,

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STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

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A LOT OF FINE

Lounges,

New Patterns and Very Low, Just In.

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Old Solace Whiskey,

Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill

HOLLAND GIN,

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and ½ pt. Imperial measure. For sale by

Dennis W. Sheehan,

Sole Agent for Newport.

11-23

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Registry Voters.

ALL PERSONS who will be entitled to vote in this city during 1890 by REGISTERING their names are reminded that in order to vote they must register IN PERSON at the City Clerk's Office before the close of the present year.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

November 1, 1889-7w

Miscellaneous.

Y. M. C. A. Entertainment Course.

MASONIC HALL.

Dec. 12.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Lecturer.

Jan. 23.—Ariel Ladies' Quartette; Mr. Van Veachton Rogers, Solo Harpist; Mr. Wulf Fries, Cellist.

Feb. 13.—Prof. J. W. Churchill, Reader.

Tickets, including reserved seats, for members of the association and of the Woman's Auxillary, reduced to $1 each. For non-members, $1.15 each.

Sale of seats at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 165 Thames street, daily.

FASHION MAGAZINES

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Demorest's Portfolio,
Revue de la Mode,
L'Art Mode,
Young Ladies' Journal,
New York Fashion Bazaar;
The Season.

—AT—

CLARKE'S,

FREE LIBRARY BUILDING

And Thames Street, cor. Mill.

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BANKER,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Business Broker.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Notes and mortgages negotiated.

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On furniture, pianos, organs, Savings Bank Books, diamonds, watches, horses, carriages, machinery, libraries. Highest cash paid for old gold, silver, spoons, broken jewelry, etc.

Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

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SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

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LONGMAN & MARTINEZ. ABSOLUTELY PURE PREPARED PAINT

Sales Over 46,000,000 lbs.

Sold under guarantee to repaint if not satisfactory. Composed of only the Most Costly and Finest Materials. Actual cost less than $1.25 per gallon.

FOR SALE BY

Geo. C. Barker & Son,

99 SPRING STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

3-16

MustBeSold!

30 HORSES,

50 Carriages

—AND—

HARNESS of all kinds.

Now is the time to get a team cheap, as the season is broke and I have no use for them.

Carriages both new and Second-Hand.

New Leather-Top Buggy. Box or Phaeton, only $85.

Pony Team complete. $125.

Call and see the goods. I mean to sell.

Geo. P. Lawton,

TOURO STREET.

MEN'S

Rubber Boots.

A large shipment just received which I shall sell at very low prices. Call and examine.

T. M. SEABURY.

214 Thames Street.

Miscellaneous.

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Kansas City Property Exclusively.

Real Estate Bonds.

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Special Agent, Providence, R. I., Equitable Building, 4 Custom House Street.

11-23-3m

Special Notice.

The undersigned still continues the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

CASH--PAYING CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A.L. Burdick.

The Best is the Cheapest.

"The Diamond C"



HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

AND

BACON

Are cured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cob Smoked, and are the Best

For Sale at

COGGESHALL'S MARKET,

2 & 4 Washington Square and 130 Thames Street.

MARTIN E. BENNETT,

NEXT CASWELL, MASSEY & Co

ATTENTION !!!

Is called to the fact that in addition to our large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

We also keep a fine line of samples from GEO. W. SIMMONS & CO., Boston, Mass. As I make from these overcoats, suits or single garments at a slight advance over ready-made prices, thus giving persons who are hard to fit an opportunity to have goods made to order at very little expense. Try it once. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Refer to our customers. Business constantly increasing.

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE

CREAMERY BUTTER

In Tubs of

10, 20 & 35 lbs. each.

For sale by

Sayer Brothers,

233 Thames Street.

W. F. Spingler

begs to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the desirability of the

Morris Fabrics

—FOR—

Interior Decoration,

both on account of the beauty of design and coloring and the durability of dye. They are particularly adapted for resisting the ordinary effects of dampness and salt air.

13, 15, 17 & 19 Franklin St.

Holiday Goods

INCLUDING

Juveniles, Booklets and Christmas Cards in great variety and the Newest Styles and Designs, Standard Sets, Poets, Color and Monotint Books, all the popular 12mos., Teachers' Bibles, prayer books, hymnals, toy books, stationery, playing cards and games.

GEORGE H. CARR,

172 Thames Street.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Tilling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

16 Callendar Avenue

A FULL LEATHER TOP,

Side-Bar

—OR—

PHAETON

BUGGY

at lower price than anywhere else in this city.

J. B. BACHELLER or C. H. SEATLE,

Commercial Wharf.

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Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it to those capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempt by law from all personal responsibility.

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, John C. Pegram and Lyman B. Goff.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President.
EDWARD S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

Farm Notes and Queries.

A correspondent advises the application of pine—not coal—tar to a brittle hoof. Used once or twice a month it heals and softens.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer recommends an application of boiled oil, thickened with pulverized charcoal, to prevent posts from decaying.

Dry earth is said to be an excellent thing for galls or sores on horses, to be retained by a bandage, and changed as often as it becomes moist from absorption.

The practice of milking but once each day, where cows give but little late in the year, is a bad one. They shrink much faster, and if young, the habit of not "holding out" is found, to the owner's subsequent cost. They should be milked, as long as they are milked at all, twice each day, and if well fed and stabled, the process may safely and profitably be continued up to within six weeks of their calving.

When fowls are killed before being sent to market, it is best not to pack them as soon as they are plucked. It is best to let poultry hang at least twenty-four hours after being picked before packing, so as to allow the animal heat to entirely pass off. After picking, wash off the bloodstains with a cloth and warm water in a careful manner, for if any are left to harden and become dry, their removal will prove very troublesome.

A correspondent of the Rural World suggests the following plan for keeping a gate from sagging, which he has tried with good results: "Set the hanging post three and a half feet in the ground, tamp well at the bottom on the side opposite the gate; then dig a trench six inches deep from one post to the other; in this put a three by four scantling, or a pole of white oak, black walnut, mulberry, or some other lasting timber, seeing that it just fills the space between the two gate posts, and cover with earth, and the gate will stand as you hang it till the post rots off.

W. W. W. asks how to keep new cider sweet. Sulphite of lime has been used for this purpose, but it imparts an unpleasant flavor. The best way is, after the fermentation has ceased, to rack the cider off into clean barrels and keep them full and in a clean place. Cider cannot well be kept upon draught and remain sweet unless used up very rapidly. A partly filled barrel has a large surface of the liquid exposed to the air, and it will sour or become "hard" in a short time. The best way is to bottle the cider.

We notice in an exchange the record of some experiments which tend to show that night is the proper time for transplanting. If any of our readers have tried night transplanting, we shall be happy to hear from them. In the case alluded to, a gentleman transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanting one each hour until 1 in the morning. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit; while those planted during the dark hours maintained their condition fully.

In transplanting seedlings of any kind of tree, the tap-root should always be shortened at least one-half, and quite often three-quarters of its length may be removed with benefit. It is passing strange that men who know nothing practically of horticulture will constantly advise leaving the tap-root entire, and insult common sense by declaring that it is an injurious practice to remove it, because it seems to be natural. The horticulturist who strictly follows nature will never make any great progress, for all there is of art is in merely changing or diverting nature from its legitimate channels.

An exchange gives the following sensible directions for driving young horses: "In teaching a young horse to drive well, do not hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from the other—that is, in walking, make him walk, and do not allow him to trot. While trotting, be equally careful that he keeps steady at his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. The reins, while driving, should be kept snug; and when pushed to the top of his speed, keep him well in hand, that he may learn to bear well upon the bit, so that when going at a high rate of speed he can be held at his pace, but do not allow him to pull too hard, for it is not only unpleasant, but makes it often difficult to manage him."

Mistake in Willow Growing.

A Misouri paper notes the fact that the growers of a large quantity of osier willow propose to harvest only part of it this season, and have about twenty acres to grow another year and attain larger size. If they do this, not only will the crop be wholly ruined, but the ground will be covered with willow trees that must cost heavily to remove. Each shoot of the osier willow was last spring only a bud. Only three or four, or at most not more than six or seven shoots, are allowed to grow from each stump. By concentrating the vigor of the plant on these few specimens, they are made to grow long, slim, and just adapted for use in basket making. But on these thin canes are innumerable buds which will start into growth next spring. There being so many, it will be impossible for any, except perhaps the one at the top, to grow more than a foot or two in length. The whole crop will not be worth gathering. When the willow is set, its growth the first season is small, but it is very important that it be cut down so as to have only a few buds to grow, or next season's product will be worthless.

Glucose Meal as Cow Feed.

In some places where Indian corn is largely used for making glucose sugar, the remaining meal is generally sold at low prices, and makes a cheap, nutritious feed for its cost. It has more of albuminoid in proportion to its weight than has corn, the starch in the grain having been changed to sugar by chemical processes. Sulphuric acid is the agent used in this manufacture, and the glucose meal often contains some traces of this powerful solvent. Feeding too much glucose is said by those who have tried it to injure cows' teeth. It may be that this is what has given rise to the belief that cows kept two years or more by milkmen are usually not worth much afterwards for feeding, as they are usually fed on the farm. Another reason may be that few milkmen will sell a cow that they consider worth keeping for themselves. They are wiser in this respect than many farmers, who will sell their best stock if they can only get a little better price for it, though what they have left may not pay for its keeping.

Fall Plowing.

If the common depth of plowing is to be much exceeded, it had better be done in the fall. At this season there is an interval of three or four months of freezing weather, during which subsoil turned up may be disintegrated and prepared for furnishing plant food. Subsoil differs greatly in its characteristics. If it is full of mineral matter, as it often is on rich land, freezing and thawing will make these mineral elements valuable. If it is sterile, the less of it turned up the better, no matter at what time of year the plowing is done. Much damage is often done thin soil by plowing the small amount of vegetable matter on the surface under a deep furrow. Deep plowing in spring is more easily accomplished, as the soil is then loosened by winter frosts, and moistened by melting snows and spring rains.

Recipes for the Table.

CHICKEN PIE—Boil the chicken until tender, then cut into small pieces. With the water in which it was boiled make a gravy, allowing half a cup of flour and two spoonfuls of butter to every quart of water. Season with pepper and salt, turn the chicken and broth in a deep earthern dish, and cover with a paste, and bake one hour.

PUMPKIN PIE—Pumpkin pie will need a fine-grained dry pumpkin, stewed and strained; one pint rich milk or part cream, one-half pint of pumpkin, two eggs, beaten well with a fork, granulated sugar to be real sweet, a little vanilla, and nutmeg grated thickly over the top; a straight up and down earthern dish, two inches deep. Bake slowly and carefully, as it should be firm when done. Some people like to add a little molasses, plenty of powdered cinnamon and a little ginger.

APPLE TARTS—Line round patties with paste; in each one place the half of a tart peeled apple (use those only you are sure bake quickly), a tablespoonful of sweet cream, butter size of a hickory nut, tablespoonful sugar and a pinch of nutmeg. Put core side of apple down, and sugar, etc., on top. Bake until the apples are soft.

SWEETBREAD SAUCE—Remove the tough skin from the sweetbreads and let stand in cold water twenty minutes. Cut in halves, then in quarters and season with salt and pepper; boil till tender and put in a frying pan and when hot put in the sweetbreads; stir until a light brown, which will take about ten minutes.

JUMBLES—One cup butter and one and a half cups of sugar, stirred to a cream, one egg, two teaspoons baking powder, two and a half cups of flour, roll thin, cut in small, round cakes and bake in a quick oven.

LIVER SAUCE—Wash and cut in thin slices, season with salt and pepper and dredge with flour; fry in butter and when well browned stir in a tablespoonful of flour and a cup of hot water. Boil until the thickness of cream and serve.

FORCEMEAT BALLS—Season four or five pounded crackers with salt, pepper, a pounded onion, one or two spoonfuls scraped fat pork and nutmeg. Beat up two eggs and finish wetting with milk. Make a little larger than nutmegs, fry in hot lard.

APPLE BATTER PUDDING—Pare and core six tart apples, stew until soft. Strain through a colander and sweeten. Make a stiff batter of one quart of milk, six eggs, one cup sugar, and flour enough to soften it, add the apples and bake in a buttered pudding dish in a hot oven. Serve with sweet sauce.

CRANBERRY SAUCE—Wash and scald the berries, and to every pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar and half a pint of water, stew over a moderate fire. Cover, but do not stir the fruit. After they come to a boil, let them boil from five to seven minutes, and then remove from the fire. If the sauce is to be kept for some time, put it up in self-sealing jars before it cools.

SPICED BEEF—Four pounds of round beef, chopped fine; take from it all the fat, add three dozen small crackers, rolled fine; four eggs, one cup milk, one tablespoonful ground mace, two tablespoonfuls black pepper, one tablespoonful melted butter; mix well, and put into a tin pan, baste with butter and water, and bake two hours in a slow oven.

ANCHOVY TOAST—Take two ounces of anchovies, bone and pound them in a mortar, with two ounces of butter, until they are reduced to a paste; then melt in a saucepan, and add the beaten yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk and a little pepper; spread the mixture over nicely toasted slices of bread.

ARROWROOT ICE—One large tablespoonful arrowroot mixed with half a cupful of cold water. Put one pound of sugar, juice of four lemons and rind of one, shred very fine into a bowl and pour over it one quart of boiling water and the arrowroot. Stir until the sugar dissolves, strain, cool and freeze.

COCOANUT CAKE—One-half pound sugar, one-half pound flour, one teacupful sour cream or milk, small teaspoon saleratus, flavor with the rind of a lemon, four eggs, bake in pans 1½ inches thick, one grated cocoanut.

COCOANUT CAKE No. 2—Two cups butter, three of sugar, one of milk, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, four eggs, four cups flour, one cocoanut grated and put in lightly at the last; bake in two loaves.

PLAIN BUNS—To three pounds of flour and a quarter of a pound of butter, one ounce of sifted sugar, a pinch of salt, an ounce of yeast and two eggs; mix with enough new milk to make a light dough; set the mixture to rise for some hours, and when light, divide into small buns. Let them stand on a hot plate to warm for a few minutes before baking in a quick oven. To be eaten buttered, either hot or cold. The rolls a day old are delicious for making sandwiches.

CAROLINA QUEEN CAKE—Work a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, dredge in it half a pound of flour, add a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar and a quarter of a pound of currants; whisk two eggs and mix with half a teacupful of thin cream and a few drops of lemon essence; stir this into the flour, then add a teaspoonful baking powder; beat the paste well for ten minutes, then bake in small buttered tins for from a quarter to half an hour. The mixture should be stiff and doughy.

JELLY CAKE—Beat one egg very thoroughly, add four ounces of sifted sugar, half an ounce of butter, five ounces of butter and a little milk; to this put quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda dissolved in milk, and last of all half an ounce of cream of tartar, also dissolved in a little milk; pour the mixture into shallow round tins, well buttered, and bake in a quick oven. When cold, pile the cakes one on top of the other, with any sort of preserve or chocolate icing between each. If icing is used, the top of the cake should be iced as well.

ROAST TURKEY—Put in the dripping pan, pour one cupful boiling water over the top; dredge with flour, and put in oven with a slow fire, allowing twenty minutes to the pound, (or about three hours for a large turkey). Let it heat through gradually; for if the fire is hot at first the turkey will be raw inside and nothing can remedy this afterwards. Have the pan as far as possible from the fire, and after half an hour draw it nearer. Baste very often with the drippings in the pan, and occasionally with butter (unless the turkey is very fat), and dredge it frequently.

CODFISH CAKES—One pint bowl of codfish picked very fine, a two-pint bowl of raw peeled potatoes, put together in cold water and boil until the potatoes are thoroughly cooked. Drain off every particle of water, mash with a potato masher, add a piece of butter the size of an egg, two well-beaten eggs, and a little pepper. Mix well with a wooden spoon. Have a frying-pan with deep boiling lard, into which drop a spoonful of the mixture and fry brown. Do not freshen the fish, but wash well; do not mold into cakes, but drop from the spoon.

THANKSGIVING PUDDING—Roll six crackers and place in an earthern nappy. Add one teaspoonful cinnamon, a little nutmeg, a pinch of salt, four tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls molasses, two cups stoned raisins, one cup currants. Stir together and cover with one pint raw milk. In the morning beat six eggs and stir into two quarts of milk. Mix this with the ingredients that have been soaking over night, and bake slowly for two hours, or until a knife blade thrust in the centre comes out clean. Serve with currant jelly.

BOILED CUSTARD—Take a pint of milk and the yolks of three eggs, unless wanted very thick, when four or even six may be used. Make the milk warm, beat the eggs till they are free from strings, mix milk and eggs together, beating all the time, sweeten with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Use a double boiler if possible, stir the custard over the fire until it thickens, but do not let it boil or the eggs will curdle.

GLAZED HAM—Boil a ham and remove the skin. Wash the surface with a beaten egg. Moisten one cup powdered crackers thoroughly with milk. Add one teaspoonful melted butter, and work the whole to a paste. Spread this evenly and thickly over the ham. Brown delicately in a slow oven.

Household Fancy Work.

SHAWL.

This is a light and comfortable shawl when needed for house wear and for outdoor walks in pleasant winter weather. It can be crocheted of any size by enlarging or contracting the centrepiece, and it can be worked in any color, with a contrasting one for the border. This model is in black Spanish yarn.

Make a chain of 6 stitches and join into a ring.

1st round—Under the ring work 16 trebles, join with a single crochet to top of first treble.

2d round—Two chain for 1st treble, 2 trebles between 1st and 2d trebles of previous round, miss 2 trebles, 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles, all between 3d and 4th trebles, miss 2, 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles between 7th and 8th trebles, miss 2, 3 trebles between 9th and 10th trebles, miss 2, 2 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles between 11th and 12th trebles, miss 2, 3 trebles between 13th and 14th trebles, miss 2, 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles between 15th and 16th; join with a single crochet to top of 3 chain of 1st treble.

3d round—Three chain for 1st treble, 2 trebles in the space between the last corner group of 6 trebles and the first 3 trebles of previous round, 3 trebles in next space, between 1st 3 trebles and 2d corner group of 6 trebles, increase in this 2d corner by working *3 trebles, 1 chain, 4 trebles under 1 chain that divides the previous group, 4 trebles in next space, 3 trebles in next space, repeat from * all round, join in top of 3 chain.

Repeat this 3d round 47 times, and in each round there should be one more group of 3 trebles on each side of square. Increase as before in each of the four corners.

BORDER.

1st round—Fasten with a double crochet under 1 chain of corner shell, 8 chain, 1 roll picot under 1 chain, *thus wool over, put the hook under the loop, wool over, draw through the loop, repeat from * twice. There are now 7 loops on hook, wool over, draw through all the loops together and make 1 chain, 1 chain, 1 roll picot as before under same 1 chain that 1st roll picot is under, (a) 1 chain, 1 roll picot in next space directly after shell, 1 roll picot in next space, repeat from (a) around the shawl.

2d round—Like 1st round, increasing in each corner by working two roll picots instead of one.

Repeat the 2d round 7 times.

For the scallop—(b) 9 trebles in space between 2 roll picots, 1 double crochet in next space, repeat from (b).

TRIMMING LACE.

Take cotton or linen thread and a fine steel hook. Make a chain the length required.

1st row—Miss 1 stitch, 1 double crochet in next stitch, 1 double crochet in each of next stitches of chain.

2d row—Three chain for 1st treble, 1 treble in each of next 7 successive stitches, *3 chain, miss 3 stitches, 2 trebles separated by 5 chain in next stitch, 3 chain, miss 3 stitches, 1 trebles in each of next 8 stitches, repeat from * to end of row.

3d row—Three chain (a) 1 treble on the second of 8 trebles, 1 treble on each of next 5 trebles of same group of 8 trebles, 4 chain, 2 trebles, separated by 5 chain in second of 3 chain, between the 2 trebles of previous row, 4 chain, repeat from (a)

4th row—Three chain, (b) 1 treble on 2d of 6 trebles, 1 treble on each of next 3 trebles, 5 chain, 2 trebles, separated by 8 chain, in 2d of 5 chain, as before, 5 chain, repeat from (b).

5th row—Three chain, (c) 1 treble on 2d of 4 trebles, 1 treble on each of next 2 trebles, 6 chain, 2 trebles, separated by 3 chain, in 2d of 3 chain, between 2 trebles, 6 chain, repeat from (c).

6th row—Two double trebles on 2d of 3 trebles, 7 chain, 3 trebles, each separated by 2 chain under 3 chain, between 2 trebles, 5 chain, turn 1 treble in a chain that divides the 3 trebles, 3 chain, 1 treble on next treble, 3 chain, 1 treble in next 2 chain, 8 chain, 1 single crochet in 4th of 6 chain, 1 single crochet in each of next 2 stitches of 1 chain, turn, 2 chain, miss 1 stitch, (d) 2 trebles, separated by 1 chain, in next stitch, 2 chain, miss 3 stitches, repeat from (d) three times, 2 chain, 1 treble in 3d of 5 chain. This forms one scallop, repeat from beginning of row.

7th row—One double crochet in 2d treble of scallop, (e) 4 chain, miss 2 stitches, repeat from (e) 6 times, then repeat from the beginning of the row.

Taken for a Clergyman.

The Black Hills correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean tells the following story of how Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, who occupied a cottage here this season, was mistaken for a clergyman while on one of his western trips:

"He was out through these hills prospecting, dressed in gentlemanly garb, and with the dignified yet gentle bearing that is his. At a certain point the stage upset, not an uncommon occurrence, but quite a startling one. Mr. Leiter distinguished himself by his utter silence under the trying circumstances and by the gallantry with which he assisted the ladies of the party. After all had been straightened up again a red-shirted miner, who had been watching the Chicago capitalist, said to him: 'Stranger, will you take a drink?' at the same time producing an old flask.

"'Thank you,' was the courteous reply, 'I don't drink.'

"The miner subsided for a moment, and then taking out a villainous-looking cigar, said, 'Well, pard, will you have a smoke?'

"'I appreciate your kindness, sir,' said Mr. Leiter, 'but I rarely use tobacco and do not care to smoke at present.'

"The miner looked surprised. Presently they all alighted and partook of dinner in a rude frontier eating-house at $1 a meal. When Mr. Leiter came to settle, the clerk astonished him by saying, 'The bill is paid; that party over yonder fixed it.' Our townsman looked across at the covered porch, and there sat his friend the miner, tilted back in his chair, complacently smoking his big cigar. He stepped up to him with the words 'My friend, I understand that you have paid my bill. Now, I am very much obliged to you, but I have a little money of my own, and am, perhaps, much better able to settle the bill than you are yourself, and I insist upon paying it.'

"'No you don't, pardner,' broke out he of the red shirt, 'we don't have much religion out this way, but I want you to understand that when a gospel sharp comes along we know how to treat him white!' And the Chicago ex-dry-goods man had to submit to being taken for a preacher."

William II, as a Schoolboy.

A school friend of the Emperor of Germany says: "In history, especially in Prussian history, I was told he had no peer; could draw the plan of any battle-field on which his ancestors had fought, at a moment's notice, and had all the facts and figures at his fingers' ends. In modern languages he was also very good, but in mathematics and the languages of antiquity he was nowhere. Accustomed to a simple, useful life, and not yet having become blasé through much admiration, he was a pleasant youth, who stood well in the estimation of his school-fellows."—[Pall Mall Budget.

HOW REPULSIVE
Is bad breath, and yet how many otherwise attractive, polite, and particular people afflict their friends with the foul odor of their breath. If there was no remedy for this, it might excite our sympathy, but as there is no need of having a foul breath, it is an unpardonable breach of good manners to obtrude such an offence on good society.

Foul breath arises from disordered digestion which can be corrected by using Sulphur Bitters, and the result will be a pure, sweet breath.

The breath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and only cure.

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OLD AGE POSTPONED
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An illustrated pamphlet of 32 pages, showing our fear and dread of old age and death, with instructions for bringing back

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Read it and banish the drooping spirits, the cast down look of despair which is almost always accompanied with a tired and weary feeling that sleep will not overcome.

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TAKE ON NEW HOPE

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Colds Coughs Croup. are surely cured by Perry Davis' Pain Killer read the directions carefully.

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Dr. Lewis is always successful.
THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.
Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting
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Especially good for open grates.
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How Lost! How Regained,


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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.
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Havana Cigars.
Just received from Havana per S. S. Manhattan, our own importation, an invoice of the popular brand,
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TWO experienced girls; one for cooking, washing and ironing; and one for second girl's work. To first-class help, good wages will be paid; references required, as none but first-class help are wanted. Swede, Scotch or Nova Scotian preferred. Call upon or address,
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Merchant Tailors,

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I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

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The popular and reliable clothiers, again present for inspection a stock of

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In all the most

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Already received. Also a nice line of

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Our Spring goods are now ready for inspection. Come and see the handsomest line of goods we have ever shown.

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Trunks and Traveling Bags

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HARNESS MAKING AND REPAIRING

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Harness Snaps at half-price. Heavy Express Harnesses in Nickel and Brass a specialty.

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Ugly, painful, blotched, malicious. No rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all remedies failed. Tried Cuticura. Effect marvellous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred. GEO. B. SMITH,

Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered with Scabs

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

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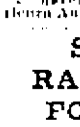
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The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torture and disfiguration. Parents, remember this: cures in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



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Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cts.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for One Dollar.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond most human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and rarely failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure

consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

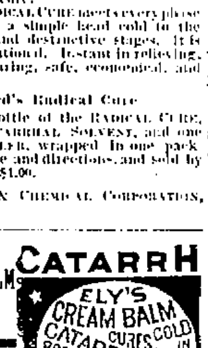
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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES

HAY-FEVER

AND

Cold in Head.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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Repaired now will be ready when you want them; don't put it off until cold weather. It takes time to get repairs. All kinds of Furnaces put in perfect order by

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SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is Your Tongue Coated with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS Immediately.

Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy, or bloody, smell?

DON'T WAIT! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS.

If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters!

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once; it will cure you. SULPHUR BITTERS is

THE INVALID'S FRIEND!

The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life; it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow.

TRY A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 2 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

Photographing San Gabriel Canyon Under Difficulties.

Mr. L. K. Peckham, who recently left Newport in search of more lucrative fields in California, gives the following interesting account of a journey into the San Gabriel Cañon, which we clip from the Azusa Pomotropic:

AZUSA, CAL., Oct. 13th 1889.

After my arrival at Azusa and the people found out that I was a photographer, it was the general opinion that I must pay a visit to the San Gabriel cañon, where I would have an opportunity to get some fine views. And, as I had met some of the old settlers who live up the cañon, who wished me to do some work for them, I made up my mind after hearing so much about this lovely place, to make the trip, and decided on Tuesday morning as the starting time. It is the custom to go on burros or jacks, and, as I did not wish to be odd and go some other way, provided a team could not go up, I made arrangements with the popular H. C. Roberts to supply me with the animals required for the trip. He thought I should need two, one to ride and the other to pack my luggage; and, as he had the best mule in Southern California, it would be best to ride. I left it to his judgment. After I had eaten an extra hearty breakfast Tuesday morning, I went out on the piazza of the hotel to see if the animals had arrived, and the favorite mule and a burro which knew the way to Bill Potter's, were on the ground. I packed my instruments in two packages, so they would balance on the jack. As I was not familiar at packing burros, Mr. Roberts fastened them on for me, and turned the animal loose. When I got ready to start the jack had got as far as the railroad and was standing on the track, watching the incoming train. I commenced to think the burro and instruments would soon come to grief, but they managed to move on in time. He drove very nicely until we reached the Roberts ranch. Before he would go any farther, I had to dismount and persuade him with a club I cut to keep the mule going. As I entered the cañon it was difficult to find the road among the rocks, but I followed the jack, which seemed to know where it was going. The scenery is grand as one enters the cañon and view the peaks of the Sierra Madre Mountains. I started for Bill Potter's, who lives up the cañon, people say, about fifteen miles, and decided to do my viewing on my return. The San Gabriel river flows through the cañon for thirty-five miles, and has to be crossed now and then. The burro would start off the road and go in through the trees on trails, but would always come out all right, and all I had to do was to follow and use the club to keep the mule moving. As I was crossing the river my hat blew off, and I had to work to make the mule move fast enough to get it. After I got up the cañon five miles I came to the Victoria Silver Mines, which, of course, are controled by an English syndicate, and had a chat with Jacob Defty, the discoverer of the mines, who kindly showed me some specimens of the ore, and then I moved on. The river had to be crossed and re-crossed. I had ridden, I should judge, four miles after I left the mines, I met the renowned Bill on his way to town. He told me to go about six miles, and I would arrive at his place, and make myself at home: his wife might talk me to death, but I could take a stroll before it was too late, and, as he was in a hurry, he moved on. I also persuaded the mule to start, and after travelling an hour and a half, I met a stranger and enquired how far it was to Bill Potter's, and while he called it about four miles, I soon had a slight suspicion of its being more than the whole fifteen miles farther, or that it was surveyed on the air line. I kept slashing ahead, however, and after going several miles, I came across a man engaged in placer mining, but he was not having much luck. I ventured to ask the distance to Potter's, and to use his words, "Well, pardner, nigh four miles." I then and there vowed I would not ask another soul the distance, but would keep on going, and did so, over rocks, through trees and brush, for two hours more, when I came to a clearing and saw a fence ahead, and, as I had crossed the river forty-three times, commenced to think I was about to my journey's end. Going through the gate I was met by a young man who asked if I was "the picture man." On being informed that I was, he said he would "go to the house and tell ma to get me some dinner." I soon followed, after stripping the burro and unsaddling the mule and putting them in the pasture. I had a craving for something to supply the inner man, as it was most 3 o'clock. I had not long to wait, and was satisfied. As I had been over seven hours in the saddle and was rather the worse for wear, I did not explore the Potter ranch very much. Mr. Potter has a pleasant home after one gets up there. He has a large number of fruit trees, and a bee ranch from which he gets about ten tons of honey a year. I made myself at home and enjoyed a feast. After tea Mrs. Potter made the time pass quickly and pleasantly by relating her experience in and out of the cañon. She informed me that she had not been out of the cañon for fourteen years, and that she had no desire to be out. I was tired enough to retire at a reasonable hour. I was aroused in the morning by somebody moving around, but did not think it was time to arise, as it was not daylight, but it was not long till the breakfast bell rang, and I knew it meant an arising and preparation for an early breakfast. After enjoying a breakfast, of which no one can find fault who stops at Potter's, I prepared to make a photo of the Potter residence, having the family arranged in a group of eight in front of the piazza. I had no trouble in keeping them quiet, as they were interested in what I was doing. Mr. Potter's oldest son informed me that there was a fine view from "yonder peak," and I took his word for it, and decided myself it was a good subject to photograph from, but as it required nearly a mile and a half of almost straight climbing. I gave it up. Had a good subject in the cañon, as we passed through the fence, looking south, made an exposure on the same, and proceeded to pack up for my return trip, after spending nearly an hour looking for the animals in the pasture, and it was not long before we were on our way. I rather thought the burro was in a hurry to get back, as he surprised me by starting off on a trot, but it was not long before I was obliged to use the club in my accustomed style. All went along very well until we arrived at Persinger's two miles from Potter's, who lives in a mesa about one hundred and fifty feet above the river bed. At first I was in a quandary how to get up there, but soon found a trail, tied the mule, but drove the jack along with me, as he was liable to chew the rope and be in a hurry to get back to town. Persinger was engaged in leveling the ground upon which he is to erect a cottage for the accommodation of San Gabriel tourists next season. Mr. Persinger started in on his claim about a year ago, and the work he has done in that time in clearing, is surprising. The view from the bluff is grand; one can see the mountains for twenty miles, either north or south. Mr. P. wished a view of his claim from a peak half a mile away and the same distance in height. I did not object to climbing under these circumstances, so we started, taking the jack along. Mr. Persinger, better known as Bates, thought the jack could pack the instruments up all right, and I soon discovered that it was better at mountain climbing than myself. Exposed two plates to be sure of my object, and then descended. Were soon on our way again, and came to two burros that belonged to some miners who were prospecting. My jack had to make the acquaintance of the other jacks, but after considerable dodging, managed to get him headed home once more. I traveled about two hundred yards, and discovered that I had three jacks instead of one, and expecting a rifle bullet to whistle past any moment from the owners, who might take me for a horse thief, I decided very soon to drive them back. But they would not drive, and started on the run towards home, but I succeeded in getting the mule to go faster than the jacks, and rounded them up, and held them until the owners arrived. Did not take long to explain matters. In about two hours I arrived at Victoria Silver Mines, and made some views of the stamp mill, showing the bridge; also one of Mr. Defty's place, (Cosey Nook). Mr. Defty kindly took me through the mill and explained how it worked. I had only five miles left to reach Azusa. During the remaining distance the mule got frightened and jumped near enough to a tree for one of the limbs came in contact with me, and the result was I had a black eye for a week, which serves as a very good remembrance of the cañon. On reaching the end of the cañon, I unpacked the instruments for the last time to make a view of the entrance. Having got things in shape again I was not long in getting to the hotel, arriving at 4 o'clock. I was intending to make a picture of the outfit, but my experiences with the jack and mule was enough for a remembrance of the trip.

Only a Cent.

Uncle Harris was a carpenter, and had a shop in the country. One day he went to the barn where Dick and Joe were playing with two tame pigeons.

"Boys," he said, "my work-shop ought to be swept up every evening. Which of you will undertake to do it? I am willing to pay a cent for each sweeping."

"Only a cent!" said Dick. "Who would work for a cent?"

"I will," said Joe. "A cent is better than nothing."

So every day, when Uncle Harris was done working in the shop, Joe would take an old broom and sweep it. And he dropped all his pennies into his tin savings bank.

One day Uncle Harris took Dick and Joe to town with him. While he went to buy some lumber, they stayed in a toy-shop, where there were toys of every kind.

"What fine kites!" said Dick. "I wish I could buy one."

"Only ten cents," said the man behind the counter.

"I haven't even a cent," said Dick.

"I have fifty cents," said Joe, "and I think I will buy that bird-kite."

"How did you get fifty cents?" asked Dick.

"By sweeping the shop," answered Joe. "I saved my pennies, and did not open my bank until this morning."

Joe bought the bird-kite and a fine large knife, while Dick went home without anything. But he has learned not to despise little things, and he was very glad to sweep the shop whenever Joe would let him, even though he received for his work only a cent.—Our Little Ones.

The Minister's Mistake.

I heard a story the other day about a mistake made by a prominent divine whose name is as well known in Brooklyn as that of Dr. Talmage. The reverend gentleman had occasion to spend a few days in a suburban town on the Long Island road. He went to the depot to take a train for this city, and there met a member of his congregation, a lady well known in social circles here. The lady had a valise and a small package which rested on the floor of the waiting-room. Beside them were several crocks of preserves. As the train came in the gallant divine took the valise and package and preserves and placed them in the seat he had found for the lady, and then occupied the seat in front. At one of the stations an agent came in and displayed a dispatch notifying him that the preserves had been stolen and the thief was on board the train. The reverend gentleman was naturally much confused. He explained that he thought they belonged to the lady, while she in turn thought they belonged to him. There was considerable laughing on board the train when the facts became known. The reverend gentleman paid the expressage on the preserves which he had unintentionally stolen.—Brooklyn Citizen.

How Johnstown is Being Relieved.

The Johnstown Relief Commission, which holds its sittings at Philadelphia, has voted to go on with the payment of money to various classes of sufferers by the disaster whose claims have been recognized and noted. There has been distributed by the commission $420,000 out of an appropriation of $500,000, and there is still remaining in its hands, beside the unexpended balance of $80,000 the enormous sum of $1,000,000.

England's Poor Clergymen.

Hereafter no clergyman in the English Church will be allowed to hold brewery stocks. This will knock a hole in the incomes of many clergymen who have been in the habit of investing in this gilt-edged stock.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures all such affections.

The railroads employ 750,000 voters.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's Drug store.

A Toronto inventor says his ship will cross the ocean in four days.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle by Chas. M. Cole, Druggist.

Bits of Information.

Near Leipsic a hole has been bored 5,735 feet.

Long slim feet usually belong to graceful walkers.

About a thousand ladies in Chicago ride the bicycle.

In Australia there are 247,000 more males than females.

A machine makes a pair of shoes in twenty minutes.

C. P. Huntington reached New York last week from Europe.

The plaster-image sculptors are getting out Columbus busts.

Some New York society women are wearing a belt which cost $500.

The seating capacity of Talmadge's new Brooklyn Tabernacle will be 6,000.

The latest cigarette case has an inside pocket for a European steamship ticket.

The Scandinavian element in Mormondom is rapidly leaving the polygamous church.

Of the 9,000,000 Germans outside of Germany 7,000,000 are now in the United States.

"To frivvle" is a new society verb. It means to fritter away the time in shopping without buying.

During the last eighteen months the Russian Government has expelled 35,000 Jews from the Empire.

Absinthe drinking in America is on the decline, but the bar-room consumption of mint is increasing.

The Westinghouse Electric Company will in future mine its own copper, having purchased valuable mines in Arizona.

Wheeling owns its gas works, and furnishes gas at 75 cents to the inhabitants the lowest rate of any city in the United States.

The docks of London receive from and send out to all parts of the world some 20,000,000 tons of goods of all kinds every year.

The Atlantic Mills of Providence, operated by C. & G. A. Owens, have increased their capital stock from $800,000 to $1,500,000.

The census report just issued estimates the population of Chili at 2,685,926, of which 1,283,610 are males and 1,263,680 females.

Were it not for the friction of her skirts a woman could wear a pair of shoes almost twice as long as she does before they would get shabby.

Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States $225,000,000 annually; getting married, $300,000; getting buried, $1,000,000.

St. Louis is more than one hundred and twenty-five years old; or, to be exact, she was founded by a French fur-trader, on the present site, on the middle day of August, 1724.

The average salary of the 54,874 fourth-class postmasters is only $153. There are less than six thousand who have $500 or more a year, and the average salary of the remaining 48,000 is only $90.

President Carnot receives a salary of $120,000, while the head of this nation gets only $50,000. And yet there are people who would rather be President of the United States than France.

Ecclesiastically considered, eggs are not meat. But, if they're not meat, what becomes of the old proverb, "As full of fun as an egg is of meat?" We think that they'll have to be considered meat.—[N. Y. Sun.

Slavery was allowed in all the thirteen States in 1776. The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 provided for the abolition of slavery in that State, and in 1790 that was the only State in which there were no slaves.

The latest penny-in-the-slot scheme is to drop a cent and have a directory, that before was held closed with locked covers, unloose its iron bands and be ready for consultation. It will increase the druggists' revenue.

The mother language of English is the Anglo-Saxon which was a Germanic tongue. According to Professor Hadley, about half of the English language comes from the Anglo-Saxon and about half from the Latin and the French.

In the army and naval flags there are forty-two stars; in the merchant flags there are thirty-eight. This difference is due to the fact that the merchant flag is defined and described by Act of Congress, which was unchanged by the Act admitting the States.

The chariot drivers of the ancient Egyptians invented harness prior to 1793 B. C. The powers of steam were first employed by Hiero of Alexandria about 250 B. C. The saw is a tool of very great antiquity; it is figured on some of the oldest Egyptian monuments and is mentioned many times in the early books of the Old Testament.

A Japanese Mystery.

A gentleman now in Tallahassee who has traveled all over the world says he saw one little trick the Japanese had which he was very anxious to understand. He saw a gardener who had a plat of ground some twenty yards square which was laid out after the plans of a farm of hundreds of acres. There were trees of all kinds, but by some secret process they were dwarfed to a height of a few inches and kept at that any length of time. People bought the trees as novelties, but they immediately commenced to grow. The gardener refused to divulge his secret, saying if he did so he would be beheaded. Stratagem also failed to discover it, and the Japanese are yet the only people who can make trees mature in miniature.—[Floridian.

A Source of Annoyance.

A gentleman coming home at evening, spoke harshly to his little three-year-old, who was playing very noisily. The little lady dropped her playthings and retreated hastily to a corner.

"What's the matter?" asked papa.

"Well," said the child, "I've been a good girl all this day, and now you come home and make trouble the first thing."

Father of family—How much?

Shoe dealer (figuring on back of package)—Pair of shoes for the lady, $8; eldest girl, $5; boy, $5; other girl, $3; baby, $1.50. Just $20.50, sir. Thanks. Can't I show you some shoes for yourself?

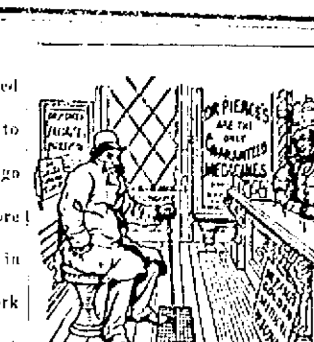
Father of Family (wearily)—Oh, don't bother about me. I can go barefoot.

A Sufferer.

St. Peter—Who is it this time?

Page—A photographer; he says he made a specialty of taking photographs of babies.

St. Peter (feelingly)—Show the sufferer in.



GUARANTEED.

The only medicines sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from their manufacturers, that they will do just what is claimed for them, that is, benefit or cure in all cases of diseases for which they are recommended, or the money paid for them will be promptly refunded, are Dr. Pierce's world-famed specifics, manufactured by World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all diseases arising from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood, as Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, and Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, is also cured by this wonderful remedy, if taken in time.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. As a soothing nervine it is unequaled. See guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

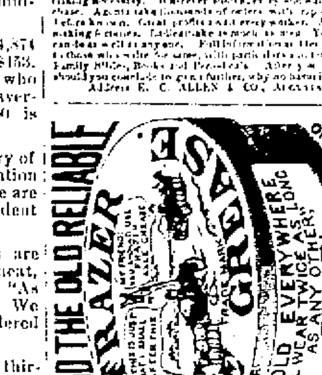
A $20 A Day Man!



A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co.'s albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. Garrison.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us at once and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read— On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.



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A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER,

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Best facilities for the careful handling of baggage and freight in large or small quantities.

Several Second Hand

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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In the Perry Mill Building, 339 Thames Street.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S



Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, Easily Digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Advertisements.

400
PRIMROSES.
WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.



TEBBETTS'
CLOAK STORE,
99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

Big Reduction Sale.

Our business never was better, but we have too many Cloaks; they must be sold and sold cheap.

Newmarkets at $7.50, 9. 10, 12, that are from 2:50 to 3.00 under former prices.

Plush Jackets at $12, 15, 18, 20, and 23, that are from 3.00 to 10.00 less than former prices.

Children's Cloaks, $2.50, 4, 5 to 10, that are from 1.50 to 5.00 less than former prices.

Misses' Newmarkets, elegant assortment, $5 to 25, that are from 1.00 to 10.00 less than former prices.

Ladies' Plush Cloaks, $20, 25, 30, 35, that are from 2.50 to 10.00 less than you pay elsewhere.

Every Cloak in our Store a Perfect Fit.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

A
SPECIAL
BARGAIN
IN OUR
OVERCOAT
DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S
BLUE and BROWN
Beaver Overcoats
FOR $10.00,

Sold elsewhere at $12.50 and are considered cheap at that,
And many
Other Styles
Ranging from
$5.00 to $30.00

We are showing the
Largest and Best Selected
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OF
OVERCOATS,
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22 YEARS
UNRIVALLED!!
Landers,
THE LEADER
OF
Holiday Goods,
167 Thames Street,
COVELL'S BLOCK,
Displays more goods in
TOYS,
Games, Dolls
AND
Fancy Goods
Than all other dealers combined

13-in. doll, china head, feet and arms,	10c
14-in. doll, indestructible head, flowing hair,	10c
15-in. doll, indestructible head, stockings and boots,	15c
17-in. doll, wax head with hair,	15c
17-in. doll baby, wax head, lace cap,	25c
15-in. doll, kid body, bisque head, flowing hair,	25c
Infant doll, cloth head and body, long dress, cape and hood,	31c
17-in. doll, indestructible head, long, flowing hair,	31c
17-in. boy doll, full thick hair,	39c
15-in. French jointed doll, bisque head with real hair,	43c
28-in. doll, wax head, flowing hair,	59c
14-in. French doll, dressed in the latest style, hat, boots and stockings,	59c
17-in. baby doll with hair and lace cap	59c
15-in. French doll, all dressed complete,	73c
17-in. doll, with hair body, bisque head, flowing hair,	73c
32-in. doll, (a stunner), patent head, long flowing hair, shoes and stockings,	95c
16-in. French jointed doll, long hair,	95c
21-in. doll, washable face, curly hair,	95c
18-in. doll, with real hair,	1.23
16-in. French jointed boy doll, dressed in sailor suit,	1.23

So we could go on and fill this entire space with just our bargains in dolls, but having

THOUSANDS

of other articles that are just as cheap, they must have some attention. But remember that all sizes of cloth, kid and hair dolls' bodies, patent and French heads, stockings, boots, gaiters, jewelry, combs and brushes, and dolls' toilets we keep the largest assortment.

Be sure and look at our Plush Cases furnished with comb, brush and hand-glass, all white goods, for 95c, last year's price 2.25. Others for 1.49 up to 5.50.

Plush card cases,	95c
Plush opera bags,	95c
Satin glove and handkerchief cases, all hand-painted,	95c for the pair
Satin-lined work baskets with cover,	73c
Manicure sets in plush or leather,	98c up to 3.50
Leather collar and cuff boxes, hand-stitched,	95, 1.25
Leather toilet cases, furnished,	95c
Scrap Books,	10, 15, 25, 39, 49 to 95
Portfolios, furnished, for	10, 25, 49, 95, up to 2.75
Portfolios in desk form,	34, 49, 95 to 3.50
Tin trains,	25, 49, 95
Iron trains, 95; with track	1.25 to 2.25
Tin kitchens, furnished,	25, 49, 95, up
Britania dishes,	10, 25, 49, 73, 95.
China dishes,	25, 39, 49, 59, 73, 95
Steam engines,	25, 39, 95, 1.49
Magic lanterns,	39, 95, 1.49, 1.98 to 5.00
Rocking Horses,	95, 1.49, 2.25, 3.50 to 7.50
Boys' clipper sleds,	39, 95, 1.29, 1.49, 1.98 to 5.00
Sleigh sleds,	39, 73, 95, 1.25, 1.49, to 2.75
Drums,	25, 39, 49, 59, 69, 73, 95, to 6.50
Guns,	25, 49, 59, 73, 95
Soldiers' suits complete for	95 to 1.98
Swords,	25, 49, 59
Standard desks,	95, 1.29 to 3.50
Chair rockers, upholstered,	95, 1.49, 1.98, 2.25, to 3.75
2-wheel carts,	15, 25, 34, 59, 95

—AT—

A. C. Landers',
The Leader in Holiday Goods,
167 THAMES ST.

Newport County News

JAMESTOWN.

Death of a Native of this Town.

Mr. John T. Cottrell, one of Rhode Island's well known citizens, died at his home in Pawtucket on Monday evening last. The Providence Journal correspondent for Pawtucket gives the following account of him:

Many of the people of this city were startled Monday evening on hearing of the death of John T. Cottrell, of pneumonia. It was only a few days since he was seen on the street apparently in his usual health and vigor, and he was considered one of the few men of perfect bodily health, so that the news of his death from this cause came very unexpectedly, although it was known to some extent that he was confined to his house by illness. About a week ago he caught a cold, but paid no particular attention to it, and was about his business as usual. On Thanksgiving Day he was at work about his new block, and during the day became wet through and thoroughly chilled. On Friday he attended to his business, and on Saturday morning he proposed to go to his office and attend to his duties. His wife, it seems, was better aware of his condition than he was himself, and persuaded him, against his will, to have a physician called before he went out. The physician, after due inquiry and examination, advised him to go to bed at once. This he declined to do, and persisted in his determination to go to the office. The doctor urged him to go to bed, and went away promising to call again in two hours. Before this time had expired, Mr. Cottrell decided to follow the doctor's advice, and take to his bed. Even then he did not consider himself seriously ill, and on Sunday afternoon friends who visited him judged from his appearance and his conversation that he was only "comfortably sick." He rapidly grew worse, however, and died soon after 8 o'clock Monday evening.

Mr. Cottrell was born in Jamestown, and there his early life was passed. From there he went to Narragansett Pier, where he resided several years, carrying on the coal, wood and lumber business. In 1873 or 1874 he came to this city and purchased the interest of Albert Bliss in the coal, wood and lumber business of Joseph Smith & Co., the new firm being the "Joseph Smith Company." Seven or eight years ago this firm dissolved, when Mr. Cottrell took the whole business, and has since carried it on, increasing the business from time to time. In October, 1884, a fire swept away most of the property in his business, and although he had no insurance on buildings or stock he at once rebuilt, more extensively than before, and has since carried on the business successfully. He has recently built a new brick block on Main street, which is nearly finished, and is one of the best and most substantial buildings in the city. Mr. Cottrell served a portion of a three years term on the school committee, from which he resigned. He was twice nominated for Alderman by the Republicans of the 2d ward, but the ward being strongly Democratic, he was not elected. He was a member of the Business Men's Association, and of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, K. T. He leaves a wife and six children—three boys and three girls—two of whom are adults. He was a business man of the strictest integrity and untiring energy, and was highly respected by all with whom he was brought in contact.

In the death of Mr. Francis E. Weeden, which occurred on Monday last, Jamestown loses one of her best known and most highly esteemed citizens. Mr. Weeden was born in Providence, but having come here while a mere lad and having ever since lived here he was never thought of other than as a native. He had been a member of the town council and was identified with the best interests of this town. He leaves a widow and two children. The cause of his death was cancer, from which he had long been a great sufferer. The funeral was solemnized on Thursday and was largely attended.

Mr. James A. Brown, of Newport, has a force of men at work upon the large addition to his house on the Bryer plat, the house which was floated across the Bay last spring. The workmen are from Middletown, and they come on to the job Monday morning and remain till Saturday night. They live in the house and board themselves. Mr. James Anthony acting as steward for the party.

TIVERTON.

A Fearful Accident.

Miss Madge Barker, daughter of the late Abram Barker, of Fall River, and niece of Benjamin Barker, of Tiverton, met with a terrible accident Wednesday afternoon near her uncle's residence. She ordered a horse from the stable to drive to the depot some little distance down the road, and the hostler, who waited upon her, finding the animal unmanageable, tried to dissuade her from her purpose. Miss Barker, who is a fearless horsewoman, persisted, however, and started off alone. Just outside the gate the brute she was driving plunged into a run, and made for the steep hill which leads to the shore. Miss Barker lost all control of the horse, and though her cries attracted attention, nobody was able to assist her. She was thrown violently from the carriage, and was found lying unconscious by the roadside. At ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, she had not recovered her senses, and it is feared that her skull is fractured. Dr. Eddy, who is in attendance, has not given up hope, though he considers the young lady's condition as very serious.

The monthly report of the Whittridge Hall Library is as follows: Biography, 5; history, 4; travel and geography, 8; science and art, 2; poetry and drama, 2; miscellaneous, 1; literature and language, 0; fiction, 107; total circulation, 129.

The Rev Edwin T. Goubi, of Providence, is expected to preach at the Congregational church, Sunday, Dec. 8.

At a meeting held in Whittridge Hall Friday evening, Nov. 29, a Union Lyceum was organized, with the following officers: President—Rev. Henry W. Tate; Vice President—Rev. Walter T. Peirce; Secretary—Miss Agnes Church; Executive Committee—Geo. L. Church, Samuel Seabury and Etta Humphrey. The meetings will be held every Friday evening in Whittridge Hall, and from the enthusiasm manifested it is expected that they will be of much interest.

The reading room and library of the Whittridge Hall will be opened every evening during the winter.

The usual monthly meeting of the town council was held at the town hall Monday, Dec. 2, a full board present. The following business was transacted: Cornelius F. Seabury was appointed administrator on the estate of Phebe A. Negus; appraisers, John T. Cook, Wm. Anthony, Asa Howland. Bonds $500; Peleg D. Humphrey appointed guardian of the estate of Harriet S. Borden; appraisers, George L. Church, Isaac Brown, Nathaniel B. Church. Bonds $1500; sureties satisfactory to clerk; on the petition of Peleg D. Humphrey to sell real estate (Howland), bonds $1000; permission given to Rodney Bennett to sell land of Michael Brown.

Charles Almy and William J. Hathaway appeared and swore to their signatures as witnesses to the will of Ruth Negus; will approved and ordered recorded. Bond $100; sureties Joshua Durfee, Daniel T. Church; appraisers, Cyrenus Bliss, Ameniyer Durfee and David Durfee, 3d.

Voted, that the surveyor of District No. 8 be notified by the clerk to amend the Brayton road, built to a point half way between the intersection of the district lines with the highway from the east and west.

Voted, that the surveyor of District No. 2 be instructed to put side rails on Brown hill, so called, as he may deem necessary to protect the public travel.

On the remonstration of John A. Wilcox, that himself and all other heirs of the late Holder N. Wilcox, are willing to cede to the town a certain tract of land lying on the west side of the highway opposite land of Charles E. Manchester and others; it was voted that the same is accepted by the town, when the heirs of the said Holder N. Wilcox sign the deed of the same; the town, in consideration, agreeing to re-set the wall in a satisfactory manner when the dirt is removed by the surveyor of highways.

The speaker has made Representative Spooner of Rhode Island chairman of the committee on accounts. The committee on rules consists of the speaker, Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, Carlisle and Randall, five of the ablest members of Congress.

What is Castoria?

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine, nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures, Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

New Advertisements.

Agricultural Lecture.

A lecture under the auspices of the
R. I. State Board of Agriculture
will be delivered at the Town Hall in Middletown, R. I., on
Friday, December 20, 1889,
At 7:30 o'clock P. M., by the Hon. W. W. Rawson, of Arlington, Mass., a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

SUBJECT—Market Gardening.

David S. Collins, Esq., Secretary of the R. I. State Board of Agriculture and of the R. I. State Fair, will also be present.

Admission Free.

The Ladies are Especially Invited.

12-7-2t

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction on the Premises on MONDAY, December 23d 1889, at 4 P. M., if fair, if not the next fair day, the south part of the Farm formerly known as the Edward King farm, near the village of Newtown, on the road to the Stone Bridge. Said tract contains about 50 acres. This land is beautifully situated for building lots or farming purposes. Said land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

THOMAS B. BUFFUM,
12-7. DAVID BUFFUM.

Xmas is Coming.

Look out for a larger and better assortment of
EVERGREENS and TREES
at low figures. Special rates to churches and societies. Choice Florida and Jamaica Oranges, Grape Fruit, New Nuts, Figs, Dates, Malaga and Catawba Grapes, etc.

Mayer, Diamond and Somers Creamery
BUTTER.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked
FISH,
of all kinds. Also clams, oysters, lobsters, Potomac herring direct from Washington. Give us a call either by telephone or in person at
CARRY BROTHERS'
237 & 239 Thames St.

Holiday Opening, Dec. 7th.

The largest stock of
Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, Autotypes, Christmas Cards, Frames And Mouldings Ever Seen in this City.

☞All Orders for Framing Promptly filed for Christmas.

W. H. ARNOLD.
12 Broadway.

USEFUL Christmas Presents.

Such as Tables, Chairs, Stands, Wall Cabinets, Medicine Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Easels, Writing Desks, Hall Stands, Bookcases, Foot Rests, Foot Stools, Chamber Suits, Dining Room Tables, and Chairs, Chiffoniers, and Screens, also a fine assortment of Bamboo, Punjab and Rattan Furniture in chairs and Tables, Mantels, Hampers and Baskets, and many other useful articles of furniture.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Please don't wait until the day before Christmas, but make your selections now, and we will deliver at any time you may designate.

HAZARD & HORTON'S,
42 CHURCH ST.

A Chickering Upright

Piano for sale for one hundred dollars cash or one hundred and twenty-five dollars on instalments.

JOHN VARS,
172 Thames Street,
Entrance through Carr's Book Store.

HURRAH
FOR THE
Holidays.
The new, the novel, the beautiful
Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
SILVER WARE
—AND—
NOVELTIES.

We can supply gifts for old and young. We are pleased to show our goods and make close prices to all buyers.

D. C. DENHAM,
276 THAMES STREET.

Christmas Goods. OPENING DEC. 9.

Fine Imported Chocolate and other Confectionery from Mr. Frank Sobrick, supplier to the Imperial Court of Germany.

—ALSO—

Imported French and German Baskets

of the finest patterns are to be sold at very low prices at

S. Koschny's,
230 & 232 Thames St.

Old Colony Railroad.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

—TO—

BOSTON,

Wednesday, Dec. 11, '89
BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

On the date above named a special excursion train will leave Newport at 9.00 A. M., due in Boston at 11.05 A. M., and to leave on the return at 6.40 P. M., due in Newport at 8.50 P. M. For this occasion the price of the round trip tickets has been placed at only

$1.50 For the Round Trip,

including a coupon of admission to the

MARITIME EXHIBITION,

AT MECHANICS BUILDING,
Boston.

The sale of tickets, the number of which will positively be limited to 500, will commence on Monday morning, Dec. 9, at No. 175 Thames street, and at the Station, and continue throughout Tuesday, or until the limit is reached.

No Tickets will be Sold for the Special Train on the Day of the Excursion.

And it is therefore respectfully suggested that those who intend going on the excursion secure tickets as early as possible, and save disappointment and annoyance later on. Passengers must provide themselves with tickets before taking the train, or regular fare will be collected.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

Marriages.

In this city, 5th ult., by Rev. J. A. L. Rich, George M. Clifton and Miss Rachel Bettes, both of Newport.

On Nov. 25th, 1889, at the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Boston, Richard Coughlin of Boston to Miss M. A. Murray of Newport, by Rev. Father Lee.

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., Carrie A., wife of John C. Atwater and daughter of Frederick A. Barlow, in the 33d year of her age.

In Providence, 29th ult., Rhoda A., wife of Dr. Fenner H. Peckham, Sr., 69th; George K. Burnham, 36; Richard Lowe, 58; 1st inst., Mary widow of Edward Stoddard, 85; 1st., Hannah W., widow of James W. Mason, 72 years.

In North Kingston, 30th ult., Mrs. Penelope Lather, in her 90th year.

In East Providence, 1st inst., Julius Pierce, in his 81th year.

CHRISTMAS 1889.

WALSH BROS.,

222 Thames St.

Selections of
China & Glass
for this season now nearly all received, including all the new
NOVELTIES
which cannot be found in any other store in the city.

1-27

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
124 BELLEVUE AVE.

FARMS, For sale, The "McCarrie" Farm, Portsmouth, 3 acres, splendid locality for gentleman desiring a country place; also the "Hawes" Farm, 5 acres, West Main Road, Middletown.

WANTED, to rent a farm of about 25 acres, with farm house within two miles from Newport.

SITES for Working-men, Land from 10 cents a foot to 5 cents a day. Healthy localities. Money to loan on mortgage to suit purchasers.

Send 25 trade-marks for new Banner



Not only superior in quality but the bars are
LARGER AND HEAVIER
than any other soap sold in competition with it. If you have never used J. C. Davis' Old Soap, try it now.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

New Advertisements.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 2, 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of William L. Bartholomew, of Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, presented this day, representing that

SARAH HASSARD,

late of Putnam in said State of Connecticut, deceased, left a last will and testament which was proved and allowed by the Probate Court for the district of Putnam in said State of Connecticut; that he is the Executor named in said will, that said Sarah Hassard at the time of her death was seized and possessed of certain personal estate in said Newport where on said will may operate, and praying that a copy of said will with a copy of the probate thereof, under the seal of said Court where the said will has been proved and allowed as aforesaid, may be filed and recorded in the Probate office in said Newport, and that letters testamentary on the estate in Rhode Island of said Sarah Hassard may be granted to him.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
12-7 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 2, 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Emma A. Armington, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *LYDIA C. SHAW,*

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to T. Mumford Seabury or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
12-7 Probate Clerk

NOTICE.

The attention of the owners and drivers of teams in use in or on the streets of this city is called to the following extract from the Public Statutes, securing to the Fire Department the right of way on all streets, etc., which will hereafter be strictly enforced.

HENRY W. COZZENS,
Chief Engineer.

COPY OF STATUTE.

EXTRACT FROM PUBLIC STATUTES.

CHAPTER 242.

SEC. 47. The officers and men of the fire department of, or of any fire engine or hose company in any city or town, with their engines, hose carriage and other apparatus, shall have the right of way while going to a fire or upon any alarm thereof, when on duty at any fire in, upon or through any street, highway, lane, avenue, or alley in said city or town; and every person in or upon or owning any vehicle, or upon any such street, highway, lane, avenue or alley, who shall wilfully or maliciously refuse the right of way to, or shall in any way wilfully or maliciously obstruct or retard any fire engine, hose carriage or other apparatus of any such fire department or fire company or any of said officers or men while going to a fire or upon any alarm thereof, or while upon duty at any fire, in, upon, or through any such street, highway, lane, avenue, or alley, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

11-30-1m

Artillery Company
LECTURE COURSE.
—AT THE—
ARMORY on Clarke Street,
For the Benefit of the Building Fund,

A series of illustrated lectures by Mr. C. D. Mueller, as follows:

☞DEC. 9—Egypt and the Nile.

Course Tickets, $1 00.
Single Admission, 50c.

Tickets to be had of the Members of the Company. 11-23

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles H. Hadley (Carrie L. Hadley, wife of said Charles H. Hadley, joining therein in release of dower), to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation created by law bearing date November 8th, A. D. 1888, and recorded in Land Evidence of New Shoreham, Mortgages, vol. 2, page 88, etc., the conditions contained in said mortgage having been broken: There will be sold at public auction, on the first described parcel of land, in the town of New Shoreham, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, December 17th, A. D. 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Charles H. Hadley, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to the following described parcels of land, as follows, viz:

First. All that certain tract of land situate in said town of New Shoreham, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly on Beach avenue, one thousand and one hundred and thirty (1130) feet, and Westerly on said Beach avenue, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet; Southwesterly on land of A. D. Mitchell, one hundred and twelve (112) feet; Southerly partly on land of Joshua Dodge and partly on land of John W. Dodge, seven hundred and thirty (730) feet; then Easterly on land of Charles Dodge, seventy-four (74) feet; then Southerly on land of said Charles Dodge, two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet; then Southeasterly on the Harbor Pond; then Easterly on land of Giterdon Mitchell, one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, containing eleven acres, more or less, with the "Hygeia Hotel," and all the personal property therein.

Second. One undivided half of a tract of land in said New Shoreham, bounded as follows: Northerly on the ocean; Easterly on land of Weeden Champlin; Southeasterly on the Robert Dunn's swamp; Southerly and Westerly on the Public Road to Grace's Cove, containing fifteen acres of land, more or less.

Third. One undivided half of a tract of land in said New Shoreham, bounded Easterly on said Public Road to Grace's Cove; Southerly on a private way; Southwesterly on land of Robert Dunn; then Easterly on land of said Robert Dunn; then Westerly on land of Horatio Dunn, and Northerly on the Ocean, containing eleven acres, more or less.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sales.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
By STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Treasurer,
Mortgagee.

11-23

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

NEWPORT, SC. SUPREME COURT.

JACOB MOTT, JR. vs. JOHN C. MOTT } In Equity.

BY VIRTUE of and under a decree entered by said Court in the above-entitled cause November 1, 1889, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of December, 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, in the town of Portsmouth in the state of Rhode Island, on the premises hereinafter described, "a certain tract of land with the buildings and improvements on the same, and containing about one hundred and thirty (130) acres of land, and situated about seven miles northerly from the City of Newport and on the westerly side of the West Road leading from Bristol Ferry to the City of Newport, and bounded easterly on said road on which it measures about fifty-eight (58) rods; southerly on lands of Benjamin Hall and of Edward Anthony, westerly on Narragansett Bay, and northerly on the Townsend Farm, so called."

Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time and place of the sale. The other conditions will be announced at the sale.

DARIUS BAKER,
Commissioner.
Newport, R. I., Nov. 21, 1889. 11-23-4t

According to the latest official reports our Indian population now aggregates 262,000.

—BY—
THOS. BURLINGHAM,
Aquidneck Hall, 93 Mill Street
AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture, Bankrupt stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19-1y

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, November 25, A. D. 1889.

BRIDGET CASE, having this day filed in this office her petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said City, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

DAVID CASE,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Michael A. McCormick or some other suitable person, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 16th day December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-30 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 25, A. D. 1889.

CLINTON G. SMITH presents to this Court his petition in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date July 31, A. D. 1889, purporting to be the last will and testament of his father, *JOHN G. SMITH,*

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December, next, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
11-30 Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE G. CHASE, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to her.

HANNAH MARY CHASE,
Executrix.

Newport, November 30, 1889.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, November 25, A. D. 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of George B. Field, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN WEST,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, November 20, A. D. 1889.

EDWARD NEWTON, Guardian of the person and estate of

PATIENCE LANGLEY,

of full age, of said Newport, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said City, praying that his first and final account as Guardian of the estate of said Patience, presented with said petition, may be examined, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition and account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 9th day of December A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, November 20, A. D. 1889.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Guardian of the person and estate of

EDWARD HAZARD,

of full age, of Newport, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said City, praying that his first and final account as Guardian of the estate of said Edward, presented with said petition, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition and account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., November 13, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM F. CARR, Executor of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM CARR,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents his fourth account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday in December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered by the Court that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of EDWARD HAZARD, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS,
Administrator.

Newport, Nov. 25 1889.

ADMINISTATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of PATIENCE LANGLEY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to him.

EDWARD NEWTON,
Administrator.

Newport, November 25, 1889.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport Administratrix on the estate of ELIZA MARSHALL, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to her.

ELIZABETH C. TENNEY,
Administratrix.

Newport, November 25, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of BENAJAH A. BORDEN, late of Little Compton, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him.

ISAAC C. WILBOUR,
Administrator.

Little Compton, R. I., November 18, 1889.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of JAMES F. FITZGERALD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1889 are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 16th day of December, 1889, the 16th day of February, 1890 and the 17th day of March, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the store of Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

CONSTANT SMITH,
PATRICK H. HORGAN,
MICHAEL F. MURPHY, } Comm'rs

11-16